

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Vol. LVIII. No. 9.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., May 10, 1927.

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In This Number:

The Chicago Board of Trade
Variation in Automatic Scale Weights.

A New Grain Elevator Motor

Iowa Dealers Denounce Unloading
Charge and 5-Day Appeal Rule

Joe Schmitz on "Weights"

Oklahoma Dealers Sound Warning on
Combined Wheat

Unprecedented Activity in Building
and Improving Grain Elevators

Illinois Dealers Commend Chicago
Board of Trade



Burning of the Halliday Elevator, Cairo, Ill., April 21. Taken Before the Fire Fighters Arrived.

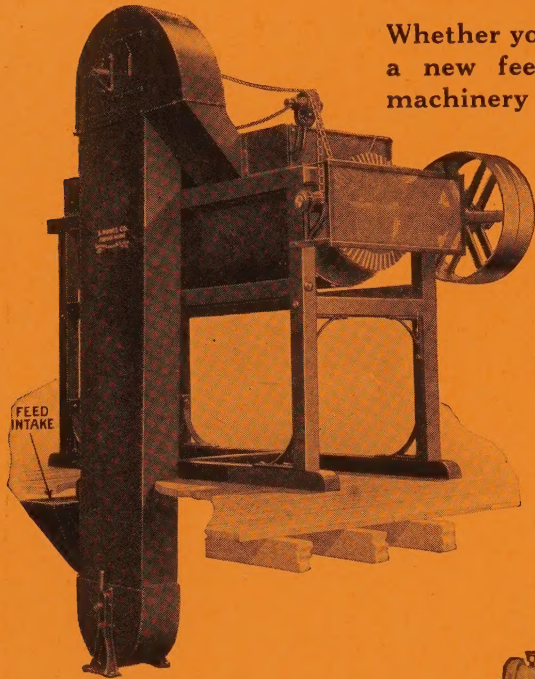
P. & A. Photo, Chicago.

Modern Mixed Feed Plants

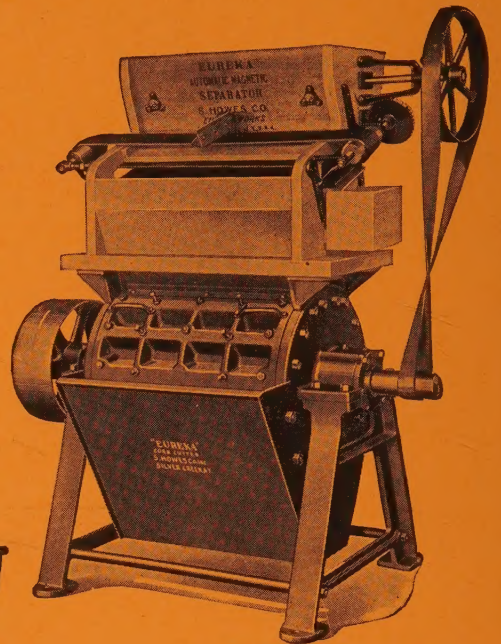
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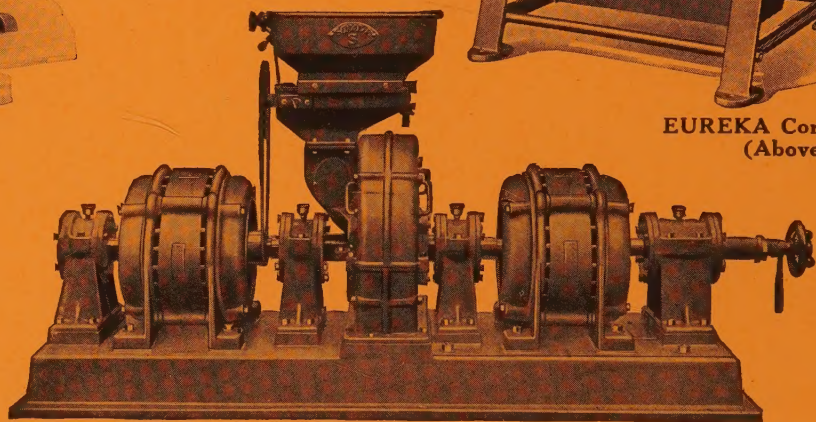
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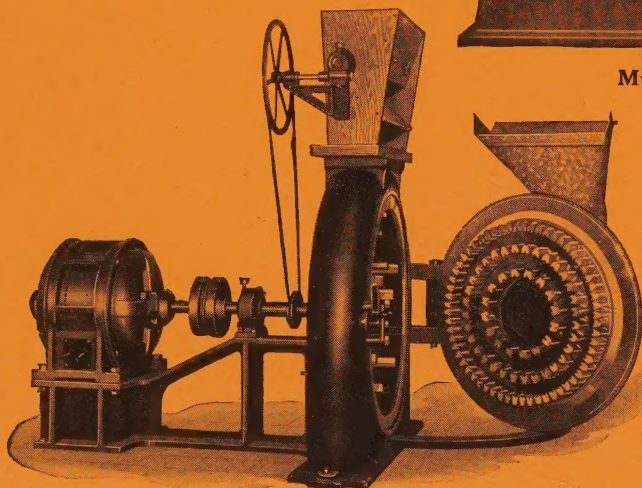
"Eureka" 3 in 1 Feed Mixing Plant, a combined Loader, Mixer and Sacker.



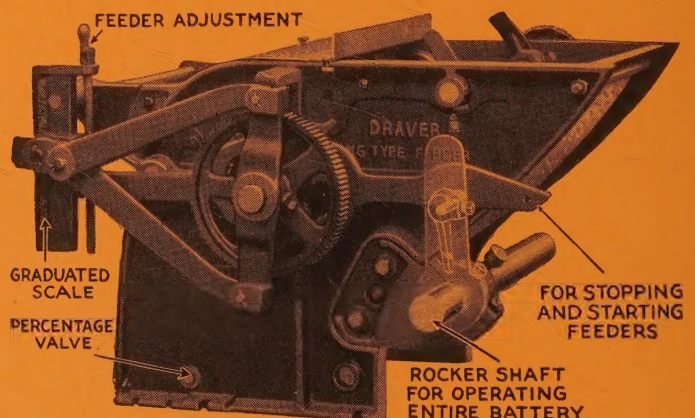
EUREKA Corn Cutter (Above)



Munson Attrition Mill for General Grinding



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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Amarillo Feed & Seed Co., feed, seed, grain.
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Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Heit & Co., Lowell commission, grain and seeds.
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McKenna & Strasser, commission merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
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Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
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*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

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Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*

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Goffe & Carkner, Inc., grain commission merchants.
Isely Lbr. Co., The C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.*

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Lockwood, Lee, broker.

DETROIT, MICH.

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Blinn, Fred W., grain dealers.*

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Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.

ENID, OKLAHOMA.

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Bird Grain Company, Henry.*
Cox Grain Company, C. H.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company.
Enid Terminal Elevator Company.
Enid Milling Company.*
Ferguson-Shircliff Grain Company.
Feuquay Grain Company.*
Gels-Price Elevator Company.
Goltry Grain Company.
Henry Grain Company, John.*
Humphrey Grain Company, E. R.
Johnston, W. B.*
Union Equity Exchange.

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Mulholland & Thorsen, grain merchandisers.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Egley, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Bewley Mills, flour milling.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage, consignments.*
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.
Ft. Worth Elevators Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.
Federal Commission Co., brokers, consignments.*
Gladney Grain Co., consignments.
Henderson Grain Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.*
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Smith Bros. Grain Co., consignments-merchants.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Tillery Grain & Com. Co., export, bkgm. consignments.*
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds."*
West Grain Co., consignments, merchants, brokers.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.*
Shaw, Thomas F., export grain.*

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.

GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Logan County Mfg. & Gr. Co., mchts., pub. storage.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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Beatty-Archer Co., grain brokers only.*
Dittlinger Roller Mills Co., H., flour exptg.
Dixon & Co., E. S., grain receivers, feeds.*
Downman Grain & Hay Co., E. C., gr., fd., hay.*
Ervine & Bishop, wholesale grain.*
Rogers, J. E., poultry feed & grain.
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*
Saint & Co., Inc., grain & mixed feeds.*
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.*

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Midwest Grain Co., country run wheat.*

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Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.*
Hart-Malbucher Co., grain merchants.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Aylsworth Commission Co., grain commission.
Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, millo.*
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, millo, screenings.
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Uppike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., commission.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.*
Wilder Grain Co., consignments.*
Wyandotte Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

LANSING, MICH.

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LAWRENCEBURG, IND.

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LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Cranston-Liggett Gr. & Fd. Co., grain, mxd. & m. fd.

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Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain and millfeed.

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Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Thomson Elevator Co., grain dealers.
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

McKINNEY, TEX.

Reinhardt & Co., wheat, corn, oats, maize.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

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Burton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Hallett & Carey Co., grain merchants.*
Hubenthal, C. G., gr. mchts., oil meal, chicken feed.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*

NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.*
(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.

Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., The, grain, feed, bkg.
Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
Therrien, A. F., broker.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Jackson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Polson Grain Co., mill wheat specialists.
Scannel Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.
White Grain Co.*
White-Richert Grain Co., coarse grain, field seeds.
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

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Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
McFadden & Co., G. C., grain commission.*

PEORIA (Continued)

Miles, P. B. & C. O., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

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McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*

SALINA, KAN.

Branson Co., Ted, corn, oats, kafir, hay.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., carlot distribtr., hay, grain, seeds.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Dreyer Commission Co., feedingstuffs, grain, seeds.*
Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*

SALINA, KANS.

Branson Co., Ted, corn, oats, kafir, hay.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., shprs. of select milling wheat.

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.*
Custenborder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

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Produce Exchange Members.

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Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
Zahn & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.*
Kansas Terminal Elevtr. Co., gr. mchts., public storage.

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Board of Trade Members.

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Millers and Grain Merchants.
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The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.

Grain, Hay, Beans.

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.

Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.

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Members

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Members

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A complete record of C. N. D. or Radio Market Quotations is invaluable for ready reference.

Each sheet is headed "Board of Trade Quotations for Week Commencing Monday 192...." Columns are provided for three Wheat options, three Corn, three Oats, three Rye and two Barley. Spaces for the market hourly and at close. Closing prices for previous week are listed at top.

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J. F. ZAHM & CO.

TOLEDO, OHIO
Your consignments and orders for future
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GRAIN OR SEEDS
TOLEDO OR CHICAGO

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Covers GRAIN, SEED AND COTTON
It is FREE to all within our business range
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Wholesale Grain Dealers
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We make track bids and quote delivered
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Clover Seed. Members Toledo Produce
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SUCCESSORS TO
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"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"
GRAIN, HAY, GRASS SEEDS, KAFIR, MILO
125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Nanson Commission Co. GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS

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Established 1877

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Consignments
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48 Years

B. C. Christopher & Co.

KANSAS CITY MO.

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Shippers Kaffir,
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DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

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SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"

6 000,000 Bushels

Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for ship-
ment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Fur-
nished at Regular Storage Rates.



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Merchants Exchange - St. Louis, Mo.
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Operators of Katy Elevator, 1,300,000
bushels capacity, at Kansas City

WHEAT
and
OATS

NORRIS GRAIN CO.

Norris Elevator—Murray Elevator

CORN
and
BARLEY

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ERNST-DAVIS COM. CO.
Kansas City

A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.

Grain Commission
Mill Orders a Specialty
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A

SHANNON GRAIN COMPANY CONSIGNMENTS

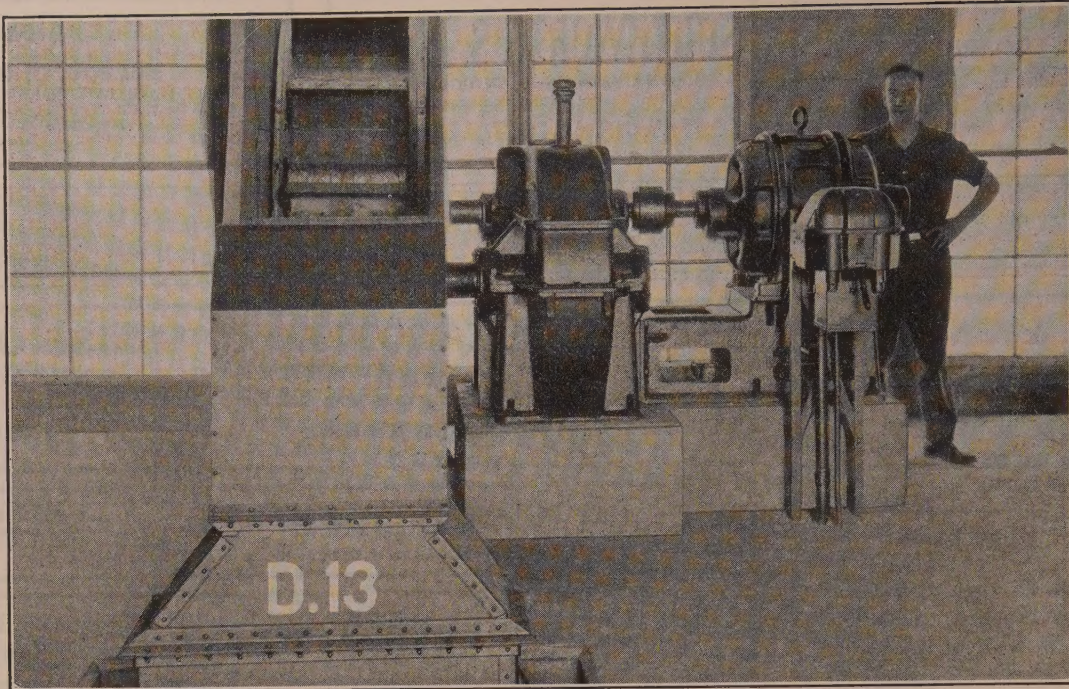
1124 Board of Trade KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Incorporated
CONSIGNMENTS

Future orders executed in all markets
1407-10 Board of Trade, Kansas City
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
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SCOULAR BISHOP GRAIN CO. Kansas City CONSIGNMENTS Omaha



FALK SPEED REDUCERS

This will announce the new standard series of Falk Speed Reducers, including among other features a wide range of ratios and continuous tooth herringbone gears. Falk quality is now available from stock. Compactness of design and perfected lubrication are added to a record of unusual performance. Plus-satisfaction is built into every unit.

The Falk Speed Reducers can be relied upon to deliver power continuously day in and day out for years without any costly periods of inoperation.

Falk Speed Reducers are made in single, double and triple reductions. A bulletin will be sent you on request.

The Falk Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gears — Speed Reducers — Oil Engines — Flexible Couplings



Reduce fire hazard with Skayef bearings —they always run cool

IT'S an innocent enough thing—the plain bearing. It doesn't seem as though it could do much harm, even though most industrial engineers know that it can't possibly do any good.

And, yet, when the plain bearing runs hot and ignites the surrounding accumulation of oil that should be in the bearing, but isn't, it often results in the destruction of an entire plant. In the last decade, fires caused by overheated plain bearings have piled up a

billion dollar loss for industry!

No wonder industry in general is turning to Skayef Self-Aligning Ball Bearing Hangers, not only as a means of eliminating the fire hazard, but in order to check the losses due to waste power, labor and lubricant.

And, after all, since Skayef Self-Aligning Ball Bearing Hanger Equipment pays for itself in less than two years' time, there is no real reason for inviting a loss by fire.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 East 34th Street, New York City

For Your Nearest SKF Distributor See Thomas' Register

1784



**Ball
Bearings**

**Roller
Bearings**



Enduring Satisfaction with Webster Grain Handling Equipment

When you provide Webster grain handling equipment for your elevator you get a service of known value. You are not speculating on unusual, untried construction features of questionable durability and operation.

For nearly half a century Webster grain handling equipment has made

good in the large terminal houses and country elevators. Mechanically correct in design and dependable in operation, built for years of hard service,—that means lasting satisfaction.

Webster engineers will gladly consult with you on your grain handling problems.

THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY
1856 North Kostner Ave.
CHICAGO

WEBSTER INGLIS LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

WEBSTER

Users Like This New Terminal Separator

Terminal operators who have installed the new Big 5 Carter Disc Terminal Elevator Separator have been astonished at the efficiency of the machine as compared with separators that they have been using for years.

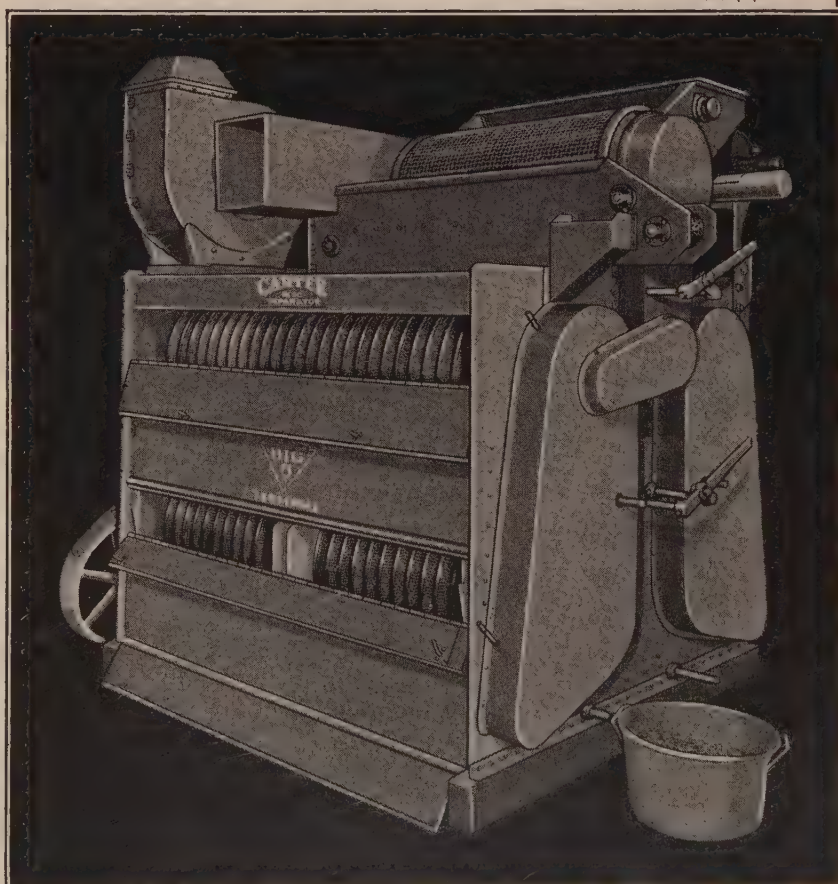
The Big 5 Carter Disc Separator marks a tremendous advance in the method of cleaning grain in terminal elevators. Two thousand bushels capacity with practically no attention, no clogging, no shaking, no dust, and a clean cut job without loss of good grain in the tailings. It requires considerably less floor space.

Blue prints and descriptive matter will be mailed to any engineer or terminal elevator operator upon request.

**Carter-Mayhew
Mfg. Company**

611 19th Avenue, N. E.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U.S.A.





"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



"Eureka"
Spiral Round Seed
Extractor

WHICH IS THE CHEAPER?



"Invincible"
Needle-Screen Gravity
Separator

GRAVITY OR HORSEPOWER

"Eureka" Spiral Round Seed Extractor

Consists of three inclined spiral chutes of different diameters, having smooth surfaces, and placed one above the other. Rolling gravity is the principle upon which it operates automatically. Works day and night without attention. The round seeds roll faster and farther than the others and so are separated by centrifugal force. Takes wild mustard from Grain, Vetch from Rye, Partridge pea from Wheat, etc., etc.

Send your Samples

Send
Your
Samples
for
Test

*Ask for full
Particulars*

"Invincible" Needle-Screen Gravity Separator

For cleaning Malt and Barley; removing pin oats, and wild seeds from oats, etc. Separation is by width of kernel. Uses no power. Gravity, together with a series of vibrating needle or comb screens placed one above the other, over which the grain falls, makes the separation. Impurities fall through the screens, good grain slips over the top of each one and is delivered at the bottom perfectly cleaned.

Send Samples for Test

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INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO. SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England

Progress!



With more grain to handle and more speed needed—Diamond Belts are the expert's choice!

The rapid growth of the grain business of the Omaha market caused the erection of this 850,000 bushel annex to the 200,000 bushel elevator of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

All the concrete work was poured monolithically, and the bins were completed and receiving grain within ninety days after ground was first broken.

In the erection of this new elevator, the Folwell-Ahlskog Company, Contractors, used the most improved methods, and selected only materials made to the highest standards.

In line with this policy Diamond Rubber Belts were selected to handle the grain. Two 36" conveyor belts carry it to the bins, and two similar belts transfer it from the bins to the work house. A 30" Diamond Grain Conveyor and a 26" Diamond Grain Elevator Belt also assist in doing the work.

THE DIAMOND RUBBER CO., INC., Akron, Ohio

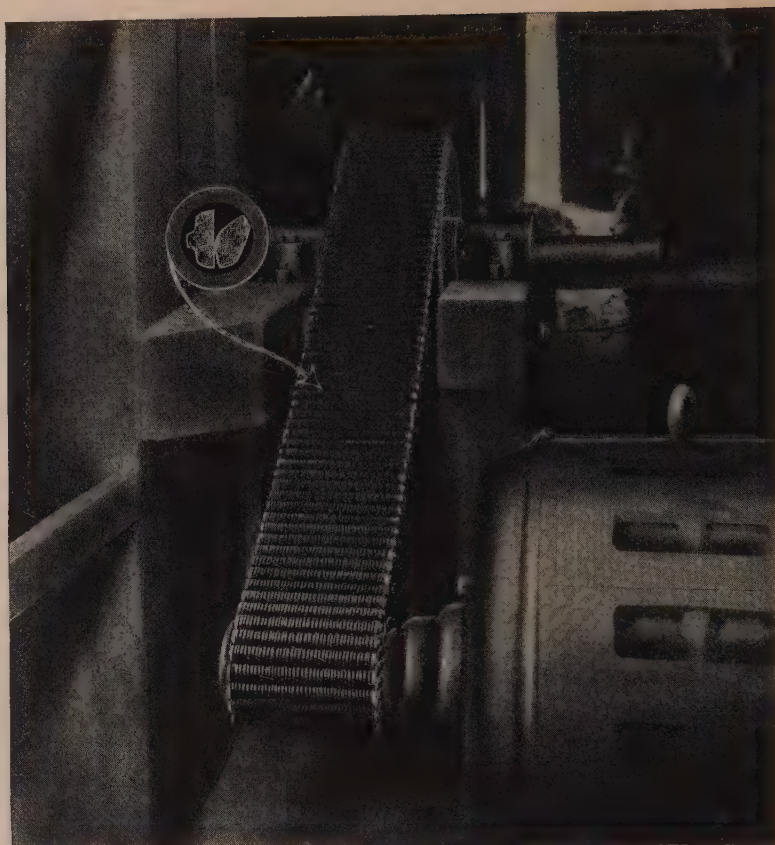
Select

Diamond

**RUBBER
BELTS**

—capitalize the investigation and experience
of the country's biggest buyers

71% Production Increase Pays For Cost of MORSE CHAIN DRIVE



75 H. P. Morse Silent Chain Drive operates all machinery on working floor of big grain elevator.

Statement given by Clarence Sears, Supt. of the Belt Elevator, East St. Louis, Ill.:

"When we modernized this elevator last fall, we installed a 75 H.P. Morse Silent Chain Drive between the motor and the line shaft which drives all our machinery on the working floor, including a car puller, 2 sets of shovels, an oats clipper, and dryer and cleaner machinery. With all machinery operating, we have frequently pulled 11 loaded grain cars up a grade to our siding. The drive has run 24 hours a day for 3 months and in 7 months we have clipped over 1,000,000 bushels of oats.

"The belt formerly used was a constant source of trouble. The Morse Chain has increased the production of the oats clipper from 350 bushels an hour to 600 bushels—which alone has paid for the drive. "The belt drive operated on 30 ft. centers, while the chain runs on 4 ft. centers, saving valuable space. The belt required dressing daily, and sometimes jumped off the pulleys 5 or 6 times a day. Running it tightly to reduce slippage heated motor and line shaft bearings.

"The Morse Chain has given no trouble whatever. It does not appear to be harmed by the grain dust, does not even get warm in 24-hour operation, and pulls all our load simultaneously without difficulty. The only maintenance required is daily oiling.

"In 19 years' experience with Morse Chain Drives in grain elevators, I have never known a Morse Chain to fail to meet requirements."

Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y., U. S. A.

Morse Engineers are always available at:

ATLANTA, GA.....702 Candler Bldg.
Earl F. Scott & Co.
BALTIMORE, MD.....1002 Lexington Bldg.
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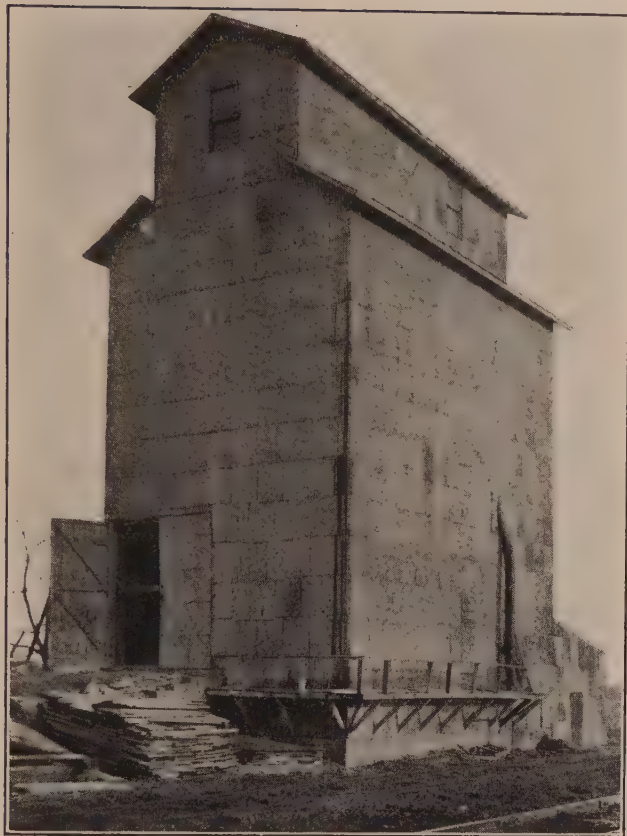
MORSE



DRIVES

1754

Playing Safe



When the old rope needed replacing with a new one, Paul Kuhn & Company played safe. In June, 1926, just before harvest, the old leg-drive of their elevator at Pruder, Ill., was replaced with

COLUMBIAN
Tape-Marked Pure Manila
Transmission Rope

These hundreds of small elevators, occupying their most important part in the handling of the grain crop, use thousands of feet of Columbian Transmission Rope.



Columbian Rope Company

322-60 Genesee Street

AUBURN "The Cordage City" N. Y.

Branches: New York Chicago Boston New Orleans





Communication for a Growing Nation

*An Advertisement of
the American Telephone and Telegraph Company*



THE first telephone call was made from one room to another in the same building. The first advance in telephony made possible conversations from one point to another in the same town or community. The dream of the founders of the Bell Telephone System, however, was that through it, all the separate communities might some day be interconnected to form a nation-wide community.

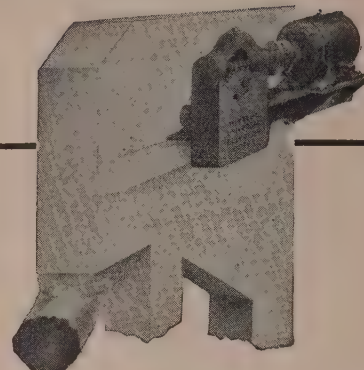
Such a community for speech by telephone has now become a reality and the year-by-year growth in the number of long distance telephone calls shows how rapidly it is developing. This super-neighborhood, extending from town to town and

state to state, has grown as the means of communication have been provided to serve its business and social needs.

This growth is strikingly shown by the extension of long distance telephone facilities. In 1925, for additions to the long distance telephone lines, there was expended thirty-seven million dollars. In 1926 sixty-one million dollars. During 1927 and the three following years, extensions are planned on a still greater scale, including each year about two thousand miles of long distance cable. These millions will be expended on long distance telephone lines to meet the nation's growth and their use will help to further growth.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector. \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



New Method of Applying Motor Power to Elevating Leg

The Drive that is positive, self-oiling, self-aligning, and has a releasable back stop.

Chrome Nickel Steel Worm and Phosphor Bronze Worm Wheel. All main bearings Timken, tapered, anti-friction, roller.

The Drive that is endorsed by Underwriters and efficiency engineers.

Write for Literature

Clow-Winter Manufacturing Co.
Minneapolis Minn.

WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT—

BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock, Ontario

To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

It PAYS to GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of Shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." *E. W. Wate, Jacobburg, O.*

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.

N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

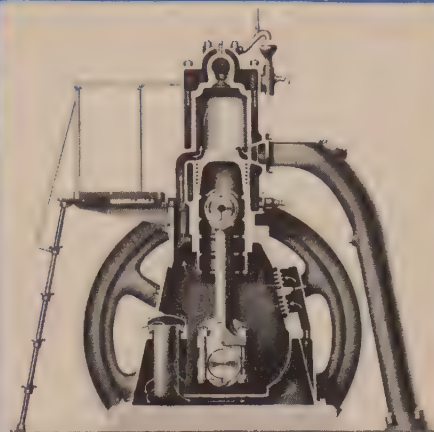
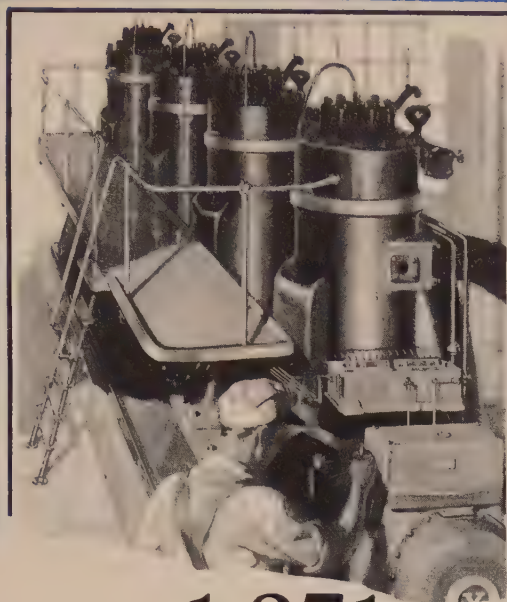
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Write for samples and prices

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Simplicity that cuts maintenance costs

This transverse section of the F-M Diesel tells its own story of maintenance-cutting simplicity. There are no valves or valve mechanism; no high stage air compressors; no complicated auxiliaries. The connecting rods, simple trunk-type pistons, crankshaft, and fuel pumps, are the only moving parts. Fewer parts mean fewer chances for trouble and more dependable operation coupled with reduced maintenance.

1,971 engine-years show low cost of Diesel maintenance

Maintenance costs on Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engines are amazingly low. A recent survey of 345 F-M Vertical Diesels gives definite figures that prove this conclusively. The average age of the installations investigated is five years, although many of them have been in use from ten to twelve years. The total time in actual operation of the entire number of installations amounts to 1,971 years of service.

The result of this check-up proves that even the most conservative estimates of F-M maintenance costs have been too high.

The total expense in maintaining these 345 engines, including

repairs and the charges for service men, amounted to only \$55.28 per engine per year—*less than one per cent of the capital investment!*

Many of the engines investigated have been operated by totally unskilled attendants and under adverse conditions. There can be little doubt but that a check-up confined to the present Diesel—the perfected type offered today by Fairbanks-Morse—would reveal a still lower maintenance cost.

Only one conclusion can be drawn: The simplicity of the F-M engine minimizes maintenance—and to a point where the big fuel savings are practically net savings!

Fairbanks-Morse Vertical Diesel Engines are manufactured in a full line of sizes from 40 to 720 hp. for general power service.

Ask for the informative bulletin, "Economy of Diesel Engine Power."

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

DIESEL ENGINES · MOTORS · PUMPS





Lop-sided— the load your truck scale carries

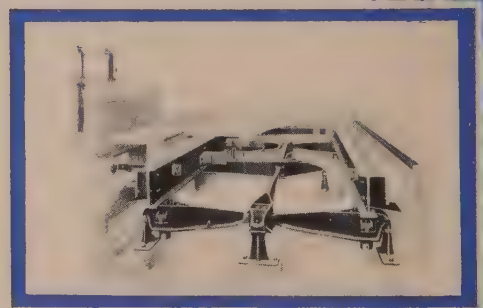
The scale that weighs trucks handles *uneven* loads. Between 70 and 95 per cent of the load is over the rear axle. This may be on one end of the scale one time—on the other end another time. What does this mean? Plainly, your truck scale must have capacity to carry the maximum load at any point—with accuracy.

Fairbanks solved this difficult problem with Type "S" construction—the same basic scale design that has been used for years in Fairbanks railway track scales. This scale is equal to the most difficult truck weighing conditions. Yet because it has a "free weighing" system that accurately transmits the load and always returns to correct normal position when relieved, the scale remains permanently sensitive.

Only the Fairbanks scale offers you genuine Type "S" construction and perfected scale design into which has gone the experience of nearly a century of scale building.

The Fairbanks line covers practically all weighing requirements. Included are hopper scales; general and special purpose dial scales; wagon scales; portable scales, and others. Write for bulletins, specifying nature of requirements.

The Solution— Type "S" Construction

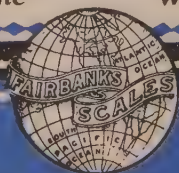


Cut-away view of Fairbanks Type "S" Auto-Truck Scale, showing Type "S" construction which gives this scale its enduring accuracy and sensitiveness.

Fairbanks Scales

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago
And 40 principal cities—A service station at each house
Preferred the World Over

AOSA22.3





SUPERIOR ELEVATOR CUPS

FOR
CAPACITY — FLEXIBILITY — SERVICE
PERFECT PICK UP AND DISCHARGE
At Low or High Speeds

GUARANTEED
to give at least 20% greater capacity than any other cup on the market without changing a thing on the elevator but the cups.

Write for free sample, and full information.

K.I. Willis Corporation
MOLINE, ILLINOIS



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard equipment in better grain elevators for over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company
Dust Collecting Engineers

1023-5 Lyndale Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.

DIRECT REDUCTION GRAIN TABLES IN FRAME

This set contains six cards with marginal indexes, giving reductions of any number of pounds from 600 to 6,690 by 10-pound breaks. For oats and cotton seed at 32 lbs.; barley, buckwheat and hungarian at 48 lbs.; shell corn, rye and flaxseed at 56 lbs.; wheat, clover, peas, potatoes at 60 lbs.; and ear corn at 70 and 75 lbs. to the bushel. Pounds are printed in bold faced type, and reductions to bushels directly beside the corresponding pounds. The six cards fit into a base wood frame with a glass front. Frame can be hung anywhere and tables easily read thru glass. Size 12½x13¼ inches. Order Form No. 3275 DRF. Price complete, \$2.00.

The six cards of this set may be obtained without box frame for \$1.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle Street
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CLARK'S GRAIN TABLES FOR WAGON LOADS (Thirteenth Edition)

The best and most complete edition of these popular reduction tables ever issued. It contains 12 grain tables and two pages of freight tables all printed from heavy-faced type in two colors on heavy tough Manila stock. It is reinforced at back with cloth. Marginal index for quickly finding table wanted.

All reductions are complete on one page. It has a range from 100 to 4,090 lbs. on 10-pound breaks. The table shows the following reductions: Oats at 32 lbs., 33 lbs. and 35 lbs. Timothy Seed, 45 lbs. Barley, Hungarian Grass Seed and Corn Meal at 48 lbs. Barely at 50 lbs. Shelled Corn, Rye and Flax Seed at 56 lbs. Wheat, Clover Seed, Beans, Peas and Potatoes at 60 lbs. Ear Corn at 70 lbs., 72 lbs., 75 lbs. and 80 lbs. per bu.

Freight table shows rate per bushel at 60, 56, 48 and 32 lbs. per bu. when the rate per 100 lbs. is 1 to 31½ cents in ½ cent rises.

Order Form 4090 WL. Price 60 cents.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
305 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.



Monarch Trippers and Belt Conveyors

In the Wabash Rialto Elevator, Chicago Monarch Trippers, and Belt Conveyors shown above are helping to handle grain most economically. This is but one of the large grain elevators recently equipped with Monarch Grain Handling Equipment and the service we are prepared to give you in the manufacture and shipment of Belt Conveyors, and all classes of sheet metal spouts, hoppers, valves and power transmission appliances warrants your most careful consideration. Let us figure on your next specifications.

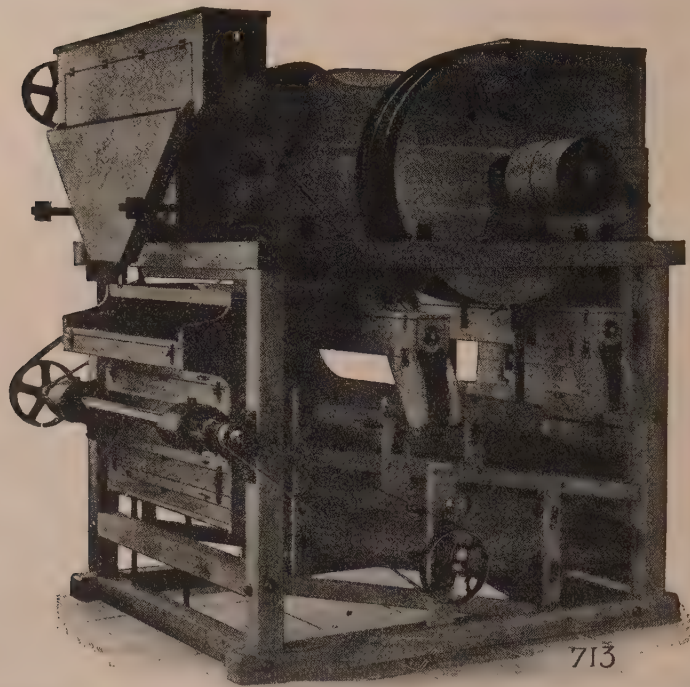
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**Use Universal Grain Code
and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls**



The Monitor Bean Polisher, Cleaner and Grader

has several functions which it performs, the combination of which means beans of the highest quality.

POLISHING—It imparts a glossy finish to the bean, which adds dollars to its sales value. At the same time, it breaks up and removes lumps of dirt.

CLEANS—It removes foreign matter of all kinds and eliminates splits. It takes away dust and lifts out shrunken stock.

GRADES—It turns out a finely graded stock, uniform and neat.

This machine will practically eliminate hand picking for it lifts out by air most of the stock that you depend on hand picking to get out.

If you want your next run of beans to stand high in the market, send it over a MONITOR.

Huntley Manufacturing Co.

Department B

(Formerly
Silver Creek, N.Y.)

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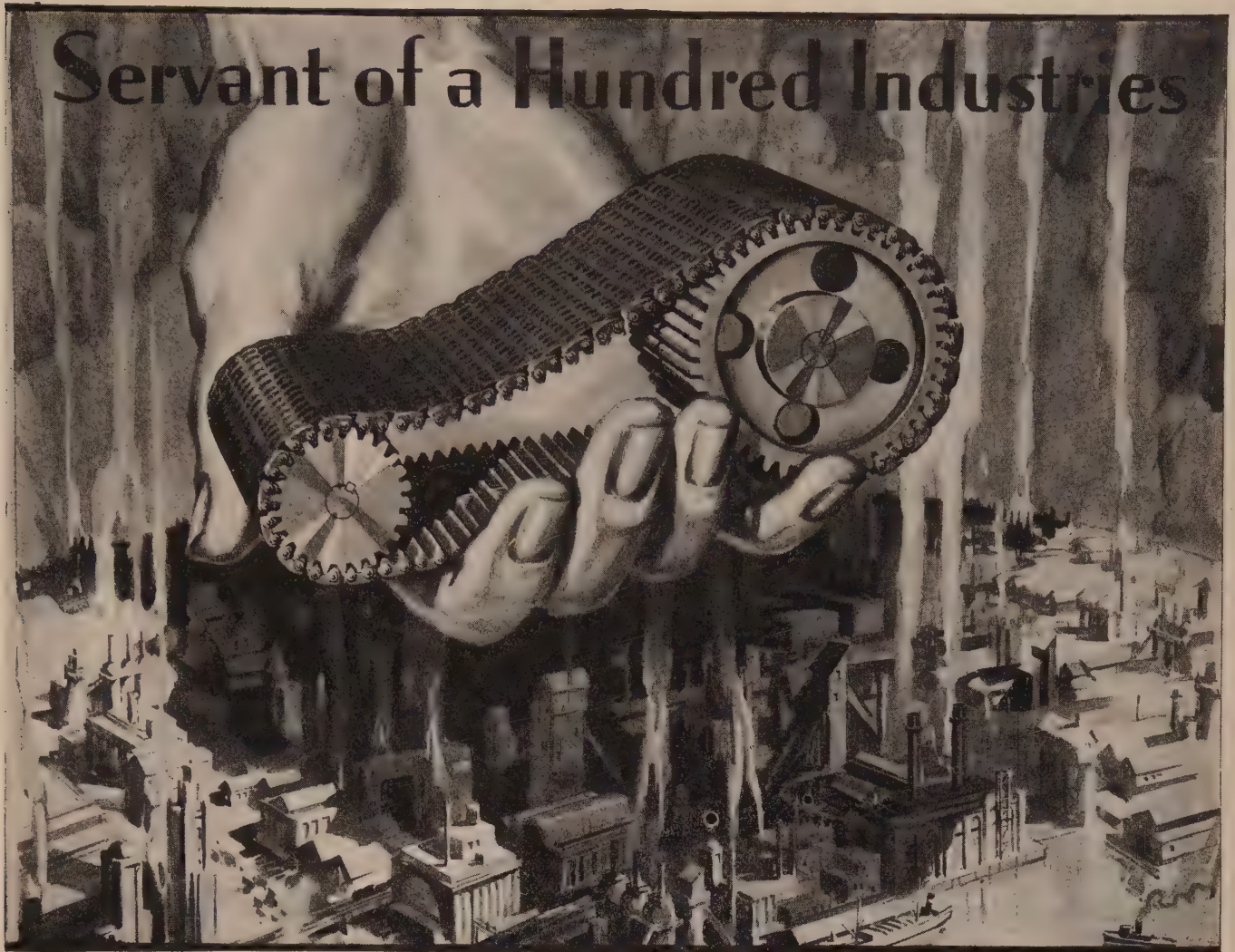
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Flexible as a Belt—Positive as a Gear More Efficient than Either

IN EVERY industry—on practically every type of machine, Link-Belt Silent Chain today is proving its claims to greater reliability, efficiency and economy.

Link-Belt Silent Chain is known as the Ideal Drive. It cannot slip. Its action is positive under all conditions. It is unaffected by heat, cold,

moisture and oil. By actual test it delivers 98.2% of the energy of the prime mover. Built in sizes $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1000 H.P. and over. Distributors carry stocks— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 H.P.



Decide now to have an experienced Link-Belt engineer call and make recommendations for your plant. Also, write for Data Book No. 125.

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Leading Manufacturers of Elevating, Conveying, and Power Transmission Chains and Machinery

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SHELLERS AND CLEANERS

AND

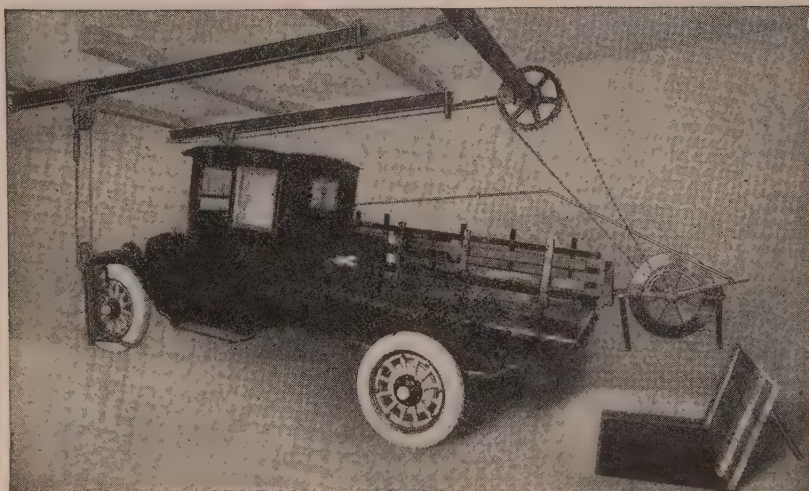
LINE SHAFT EQUIPMENT



HYATT ROLLER BEARING
—PILLOW BLOCK—

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR GIVING COMPLETE DATA

UNION IRON WORKS, DECATUR, ILL.



McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump

TWO HORSE-POWER is sufficient for all requirements.

Always ready to go when power is applied.

If power is not available it can be operated by hand.

No use of Big, Clumsy Dump door as dump is adjustable to all length vehicles.

Operated from a point where you can see the grain as it is dumped.

Simple and easily installed.

By extending track you can dump into any number of dump doors.

Our attachment to front wheels of vehicles is simple and substantial, quickly attached and detached, and easily moved from one dump door to another.

Under control of the operator at all times.

A dump of this type will increase business. It is the most economical dump in first cost, installation cost, and power required.

Speedy in operation.

DURABLE and SUBSTANTIAL.

Above all, satisfactory to the operator and a Trade Getter.

Write for Full Information.

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade

Indianapolis, Ind.

SHIPPERS' CERTIFICATE of WEIGHT

Designed for the use of grain shippers who wish to make a written statement of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for use in connection with claims for Loss of Weight in Transit.

Each ticket gives the following information: Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name; —lbs. equal to —bus. of No.—; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; and name of the weigher. On the reverse side of both originals and duplicates is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond paper and duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers so they will open flat, containing 50 originals, 50 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper.

Order Form No. 89 SWC. Price \$1.00.

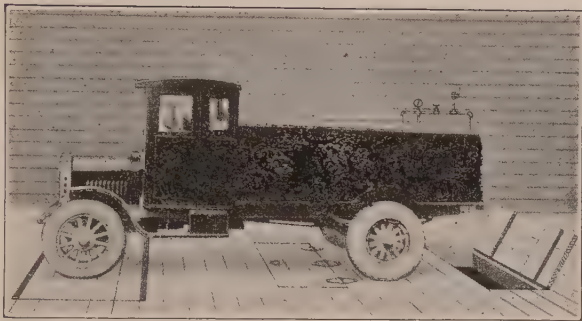
Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Looking thru the sample copy which was sent to me I found many things of interest and helpful to any dealer. Our check for subscription is enclosed.—J. D. Bennett, mgr., Ontario Grain Co., Ontario, Oregon.

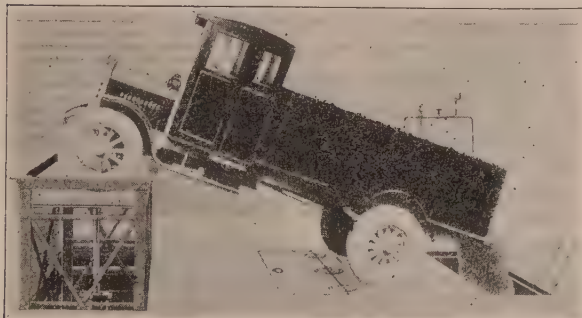
Beat your competitor, with a dependable, quick-dumping

Kewanee

All Steel Truck Lift



Just drive a truck, wagon or sled on to the Kewanee. Turn or the air and the lift rises quickly and smoothly.



Before the lift rises the safety guard automatically encloses the wheels. They can't be pulled off. And when the lift is raised there is no crack between it and the elevator floor into which a horse can get his foot.

While your competitor is fussing around trying to dump one wagon or truck in the old fashioned way — *you can dump several*. No farmer wants to wait around to get rid of his load. He won't need to at your elevator if it is Kewanee equipped.

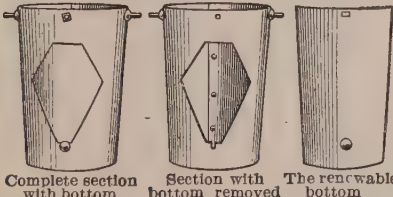
If your competitor has some other lift you'll still have the edge. For no other truck dumping device operates as quickly as a Kewanee. And there is no other device that has the ruggedness and safety of a Kewanee.

DUMPS TRUCKS, WAGONS OR SLEDS—QUICKLY—EASILY

Many users have said their Kewanee is worth every cent it cost just for dumping wagons.

Installed it costs no more (and usually less) than any other reliable device. Yet you get such features as All Steel, Roller Bearing Construction and a Kewanee Built Compressor that can be immediately "serviced," at very little cost, at any Ford Station.

Save the cost of whole new Spouts



Complete section with bottom Section with bottom removed The renewable bottom

Use a Kewanee Renewable Bottom Spout and when the bottom wears slip in a new one. We guarantee each Kewanee section to wear out 12 bottoms and the bottoms are made from a special analysis steel—tough and long wearing. If you wore out a set of bottoms every year the replacement cost would be little—renewable bottoms for 8" size and smaller cost about 87½ cents. And it's far less expensive to buy new bottoms than to replace entire spouts or try to patch them.

Kewanee RENEWABLE BOTTOM *Grain Spout*

Order One on Trial

Give us the outside diameter, or outside rectangular measurements of your down spout, and length of spout wanted. We will ship you a Kewanee. Use it a month, six months or a year. If it's not satisfactory to you return it and we'll refund your money.

Kewanee Implement Company 1061 Commercial Street KEWANEE, ILLINOIS

Gentlemen:

Without any obligation I would like Blue Prints and Prices on a Kewanee Truck Lift for my elevator.

Also: Send me, on trial, a Kewanee Renewable Bottom Grain Spout.

Length of Spout wanted.....feet

Outside diameter of my down spout.....inches

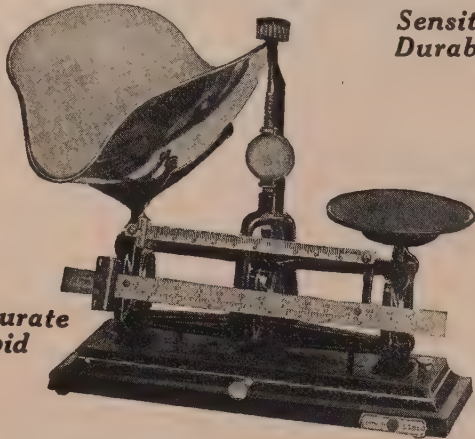
Round.....: Square.....:

Name

Address

Grain Grading Scale

Designed in accordance with the suggestions of and supplied to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Grain Trade, etc.



*Sensitive
Durable*

*Accurate
Rapid*

No. 6200

FOR QUICK AND ACCURATE DETERMINATIONS of Wheat, Grain, Oats, Rye, Etc., Etc.

1. TEST WEIGHT PER BUSHEL
2. DOCKAGE
3. WEIGHT FOR MOISTURE TEST
4. DAMAGED KERNELS

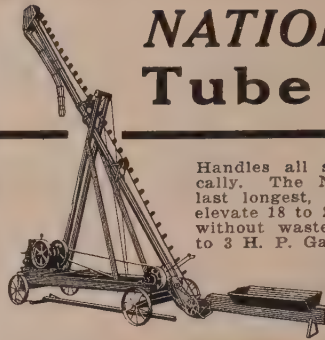
THE TORSION BALANCE CO.

New York
92 Reade St.

Chicago
31 W. Lake St.

San Francisco
49 California St.

NATIONAL STEEL Tube Elevator



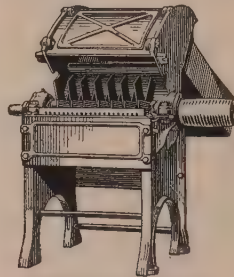
Handles all small grain quickly, economically. The National Steel Tube Elevators last longest, have lightest draft, and will elevate 18 to 20 bushels of grain per minute without waste. Can be operated from 1½ to 3 H. P. Gas Engine which easily mounts on Elevator truck. No more waste and expensive handling of grain by scooping. The right Elevator for loading cars, storing in bins, etc.

Write today for free literature and prices

Portable Elevator Mfg. Co., 200 McLun St.
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

The W-W Hammer Type Feed Grinder

The World's Greatest Feed Grinder



Grinds any grain to any fineness—also alfalfa, etc., separately or together. Makes home grown mixed feed. Five sizes, elevator or blower.

Price \$150 to \$450

Most capacity—less power. No loose working parts. Timken roller bearings. 12 years of successful service.

Distributors Wanted.

Write for bulletin and samples of ground feed.

The W-W Feed Grinder Co., Manufacturers, Wichita, Kans.

**Finest Grinding—Biggest Capacity
Lowest Operating Cost—Longest Life**

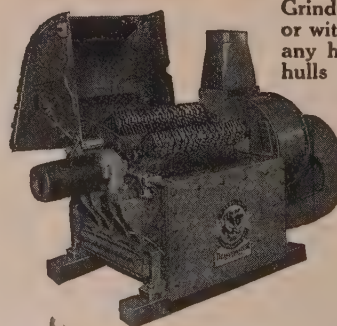
The "JAY BEE" Will Outlast Any Feed Mill Made

The heavy plate-steel construction of the "Jay Bee" mill makes it practically unbreakable. Steel has four times the tensile strength of cast iron. Shocks and sudden strains to which a mill is subject will break cast iron—but not steel.

No Heat - No Friction - Reduces Fire Hazard

The "Jay Bee" has no burrs, knives, gears, rolls, nor breaker plates to wear dull or break—or heat the grain. Steel hammers, with 16 cutting edges, grind the material in suspension. No heat. No friction. Prevents explosions. Reduces fire hazards.

"JAY BEE" Crusher—Grinder—Pulverizer



Grinds shelled corn, ear corn, with or without husks on, corn stalks—any hay or roughage—oats so fine hulls lose their identity, finest pig meal—whole wheat to whole wheat flour—bran to fineness of middlings—screenings to lose their identity—alfalfa hay to alfalfa meal.

Sizes and styles to meet every requirement. Write for descriptive literature, terms, etc.

Distributed by

J. B. Sedberry, Inc.
132 Hickory St.

Mfd. by Bossert Corp., Utica, N. Y.

Utica - - New York



Use DIXON'S Silica Graphite Paint

to protect all metal and wood surfaces

The pigment, flake silica-graphite, provides a tough, yet elastic, film, that withstands heat and cold without cracking or peeling off. The graphite and silica are naturally combined, resulting in long life and efficient surface protection.

Write for long service records and Color Card No. 15-B

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY

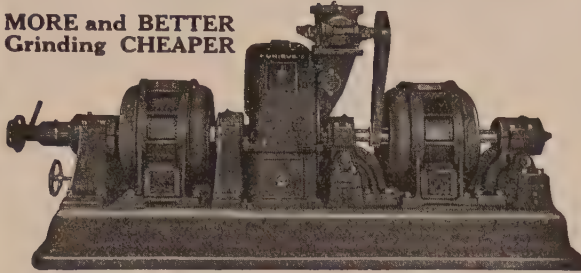
JERSEY CITY  NEW JERSEY

1827 ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY 1927



For Greatest Profit In
Feed Grinding, Employ The
UNIQUE
BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

MORE and BETTER
Grinding CHEAPER



The patented curved arm runnerhead admits of producing a greater volume of grinding.

The tramming device insures uniformity of products at all times.

The improved grinding plates—the high grade ball bearings—and the general substantial construction insure that this increased amount of uniform grinding will be done at the lowest possible cost for general maintenance.

We shall be glad to send you complete description on request. Write us.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 Robinson Bldg.

MUNCY, PA.

CHICAGO OFFICE—222 W. ADAMS STREET

Daddy of the Hammer Mill
and the Biggest Grinder Value



Williams not only invented the Hammermill, but has also steadily held the lead by constant improvement and giving the biggest value per dollar. Some of the features of the new "730" are, Twice as Many Hammers meaning More Grinding, Patented Metal and Gravel Trap, Patented Adjustments to Overcome Wear, Quadruple Wear Hammers and Air Handling and Sacking. Ten sizes for belt or direct motor drive.

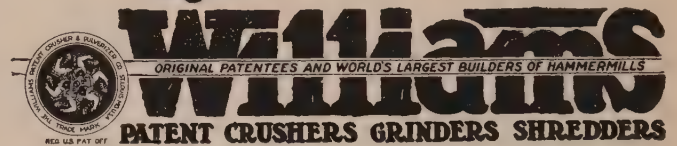
**Williams Patent Crusher
& Pulverizer Co.**

721 Montgomery St.
St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago
37 W. Van Buren St.

New York
15 Park Row

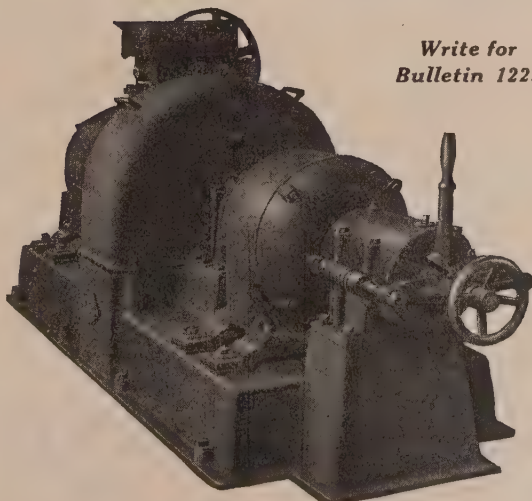
San Francisco
415 5th Street



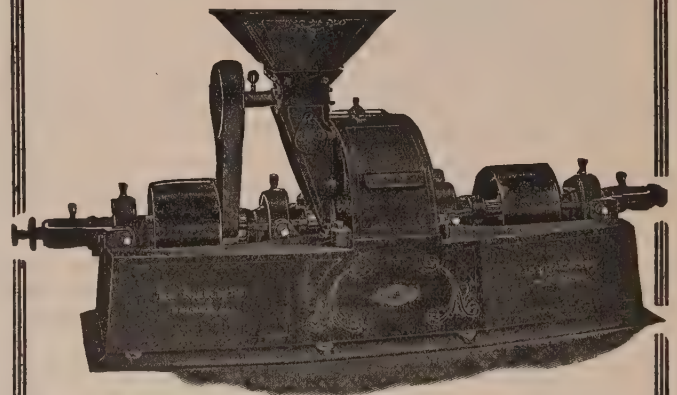
Allis-Chalmers
ATTRITION MILLS
GRIND ANY FEED

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
MILWAUKEE

Write for
Bulletin 1229



The "HALSTED"
HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings
Scientific

Positive Feed
Economical

Wick Oiler Bearings

Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.

Incorporated
SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.



The Atlas Car Mover

The Car Mover With Power

When you put an Atlas under the wheels of a car there is never a question about moving it.

Compound Action Fully Guaranteed

The Best Car Mover on Earth

APPLETON CAR MOVER COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin



Armour Grain Co.
Chicago
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Minneapolis
Quaker Oats Co.
Plants
B. & O. Elevator
Baltimore
J. C. Hunt Grain Co.
Wichita Falls, Tex.
Santa Fe Elevators
Kansas City, Mo.

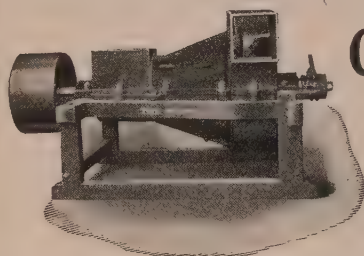
We have equipped 75% of the terminal elevators built or equipped during the last 20 years in the U. S. and Canada. You can profit by this experience.

Write us for particulars

Cyclone Blow Pipe Co.

2542-52 W. 21st St.

Chicago, Ill.



Corn Shellers which Last

*Prompt Service
on Repair Parts*

Have Your Elevator Equipment Furnished and Installed

BY

The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

Successors to the Philip Smith Mfg. Co.

Coal Sales Book

(Improved)
For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 10,000 wagon loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10½x15¾ inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with best binder board, covered with black cloth, with red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. **Price, \$4.00.**

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Adolphus Hotel Dallas, Texas

825 Rooms

\$2.00 and up.

200 Seat Lunch Room

40c Luncheon

75c Dinner

5 Cent Coffee

*Prices more reasonable than
hotels of less distinction.*

Headquarters for Grain Dealers and their friends

*If
You
Handle
Coal*

It will pay you to become a regular reader of

THE RETAIL COALMAN

and learn what successful retailers are doing to make their business more profitable. A newsy, snappy magazine full of practical ideas and suggestions that will make you money.

Send \$1.50 for a year's trial subscription. Your money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfied.

THE RETAIL COALMAN

1223 Monadnock Block

Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade, Indianapolis

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood

Younglove Construction Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
Wood or Fireproof Construction

*"If Better Elevators are Built
They will STILL be Youngloves"*

SPECIALIZING
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Bldg.,
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172
Fargo, N. Dak.

Phone or Drop a Line

To Federal Engineering Co.,
of Topeka, Kansas, if you
need a new elevator, old one
repaired or machinery in-
stalled.

"They Build the Best"

C. T. Stevens

C. E. Roop

C. B. Beruto

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated
Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS
1207-8-9 LANDRETH BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Weller Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory
505 Webster Bldg. Hammond, Ind.

SHEET METAL WORK

Grain Elevators a Specialty

CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain
Elevator Construction at normal prices.

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
North Platte, Neb.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

A. F. ROBERTS

ERECTS Elevators
Corn Mills
FURNISHES Warehouses
Plans
Estimates
Machinery

SABETHA,

KANSAS

J. E. STEVENS

53 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass.

Designer and Builder of

Modern Grain Elevators

Read the Advertising pages.
They contain many stories of interest.
The *Grain Dealers Journal* pre-
sents only reputable concerns.

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The Star Engineering Company

Specialists in

Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durabil-
ity and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.

WICHITA, KANSAS

For elevator and mill supplies we
issue a net price catalog. If in the
market write us for one.

L. J. McMILLIN

Engineer and Contractor of

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity

523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

DESIGNERS

of Grain Elevators, Flour Mills

*Feed Mills, Warehouses
and Industrial Buildings*

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates
Valuations and Reports

HORNER, WYATT & ROADS
Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres.
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres.

L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec.
A. E. Owens, Supt. Cons

Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of
**MODERN MILLS,
ELEVATORS and
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS**
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale"
columns of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

OUR advertisers are helping us to improve Grain Trade
conditions. SHOW YOUR APPRECIATION, Mention G. D. J.



One of
Several Elevators

Designed and Built by us Throughout Canada

The More Recent are

The Reliance Terminal Elevator
The Jas. Richardson & Sons Elev.
The Northwestern Elevator
The Great Lakes Elevator

Port Arthur
Port Arthur
Fort William
Owen Sound

**THE BARNETT-McQUEEN
CONSTN. CO., LIMITED**

Designers and Builders of Grain Elevators

Fort William, Ont.

Duluth

Minneapolis, Minn.



3,000,000 Bushel Grain Elevator
for

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.

Decatur, Illinois

DESIGNED AND BUILT BY

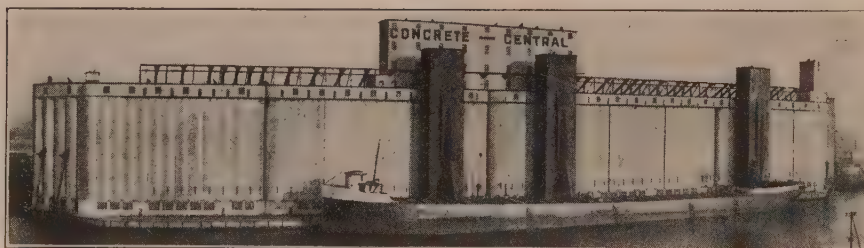
Folwell-Ahlskog Company

Engineers and Constructors

323 N. Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Mill and Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo,
N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

Pennsylvania R. R. Elevator, Baltimore—The Most Modern Elevator in the World

Designed and Constructed by

James Stewart and Company, Inc.

W. R. Sinks, Mgr. Grain Elevator Dept.

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS in All Parts of the World

1210 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



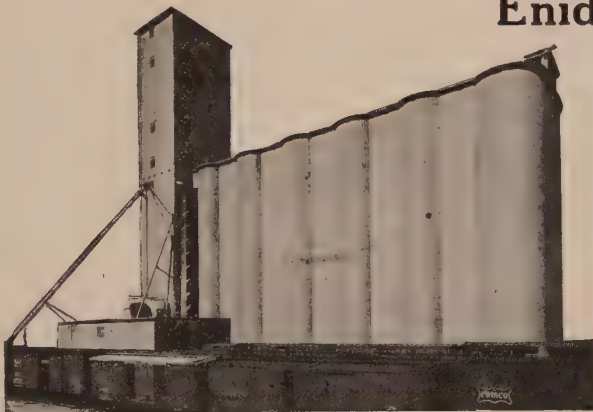
Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 54 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal 837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.



Enid Terminal Elevator Company

Enid, Oklahoma

Present Capacity, 550,000 Bushels
(Head House equipped to handle 1,250,000 bushels)

Broke ground in January, complete plant placed in operation June 1. Before completion, the SOUTHWEST TERMINAL ELEVATOR COMPANY of Enid awarded us contract for a duplicate of this elevator. The second plant was ready to handle grain September 1. Both are now operating on a profitable basis.

Designed and Built by

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills
708-9 Mutual Building Kansas City, Mo.

2,500,000 Bu. Terminal Grain Elevator

Designed for

The Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company

Port Richmond

BY

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS

Minneapolis, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.



Patented

Folwell-Sinks Form Lifting

Jacks and Steel Yokes

for Grain Elevator, Silo
and Coal Pit Construction

Write for literature and prices

Manufactured and Sold by

NELSON MACHINE CO.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

McKenzie-Hague Co.

*Engineers
Contractors*

Minneapolis, Minn.



Hallett & Carey Co. Elevator
Minneapolis, Minn.

Completed August 1, 1926

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

TWO ELEVATORS in East Central Illinois, 55,000 and 40,000 bu. houses. Both in good grain territory. Priced for quick sale. Address 58F15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN KANSAS—18,000 bu. grain elevator for sale, in excellent grain territory, good coal bins and warehouse. Address 58G6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CENTRAL ILL.—Two modern elevators for sale; cap. 18,000 and 25,000 bus. respectively; good mechanical condition; one elevator has dryer. Fine wheat and corn territory. Write 58H5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MISSOURI—Elevator for sale, located in Salline County, on Mo. Pac. Ry., in best grain section of country. Equipped with electric and gasoline power. To be sold on account of death of partner. W. H. Meschede, Administrator, Marshall, Missouri.

ILLINOIS—A 30,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale; equipped with 2 dumps, 2 legs; near Champaign, Ill. In good condition and easily operated by one man. Good grain point. Low priced to settle estate. Address 58G3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NORTH DAKOTA—35,000 bu. elevator for sale on the C.M.&St.P. Ry.; air dump; cleaner; one 9x24, 4 roll feed mill. All electric driven, also 5 bin coal shed. In good repair, doing good business now. Possession June 1st. Price \$14,500—carrying \$13,500 insurance. Address 58J2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—Three modern elevators for sale, easy terms, part cash; residences included. Good feed business, includes grounds for stockyards and feeding purposes. No competition; located Republican Valley. Responsible party may handle \$5,000 cash payment—balance paper. Write 58A25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—17,000 bu. elevator for sale with good office and warehouse for flour and feed, one coal shed, hardware and implement building 50 ft. by 80 ft., located at Beaver, Barton County, Kas., also residence and lots. Will sell altogether or separate to suit purchaser; priced right. Write or phone E. E. Miller, Redwing, Kansas. Phone No. 107-13.

EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS grain levator for sale in heart of corn belt. Second largest grain shipping point between Lafayette and Peoria. Average volume for station over 500,000 bus. Best of competition at station and surrounding points. Elevator cribbed construction, capacity 35,000 bus.; new cribbed construction coal bins, new brick office, good ear corn crib, strictly modern 9 room residence. Reason for selling, wish to retire on account of ill health. Address 58C15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

Receiver's Sale of Elevator Property

Notice is hereby given that at the front door of the Court House at Spencer, Iowa, on Tuesday, May 17th, 1927, at 2:00 o'clock p. m., the elevators and all properties in connection therewith at Albert City, Marathon, Gillett Grove, Raleigh, and Royal, all in Iowa, being the property of the DeWolf Grain Company of Spencer, Iowa, now in the hands of the undersigned receiver, will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest and best cash bidder, or to the highest bidder submitting sealed bids to be opened at said time, and said line of elevators may be offered singly or as an entire line or in groups, as the receiver may direct, and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids offered, or sell at private sale previous to above date.

M. E. DEWOLF, SPENCER, IOWA.
Receiver.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

EASTERN KANSAS—10,000 bu. elevator for sale. Crops never looked better. Address 2418 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kansas.

KANSAS—4,000 bu. elevator and residence for sale, in Wheat Belt, good condition. Price \$4,500. Address Walter Ogan, Shaffer, Kansas.

WIS.—Up-to-date grain elevator, flour and feed house for sale; reasonable. Write Mary Hauterbrook, 1272 Walnut St., Green Bay, Wis.

TWO COUNTRY ELEVATORS for sale in Kansas Wheat Belt. Cash or terms. Address 58H49, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

S. W. MINNESOTA—20,000 bu. elevator for sale, cribbed, 11 bins, air-dump, electric motor. Address Miles Tormey, Dovray, Minn.

KANSAS—Large country elevator for sale in good condition; extremely well located in wheat belt of Kansas, west of Hutchinson. Address Box 147, Hiattville, Kansas.

CENTRAL KANSAS—20,000 bu. elevator for sale, good condition, ready to go, coal bins and dwelling in connection if wanted. Write 58G15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH DAKOTA ELEVATORS for sale, good grain points, houses in first-class condition. Part cash and terms on balance if desired. Address 58F14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN KANSAS—Four elevators for sale; one of the very best stations in Eastern Kansas; competition at just two points. Terms to suit purchaser. Address 58J10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS—10,000 bu. capacity elevator for sale; grinder, feed room, Richardson Automatic Scales, coal shed and dwelling house; on main line of Santa Fe. See or write Oliver Howell, Route 1, Garfield, Kansas.

ILLINOIS—15,000 bu. elevator for sale, on P. & E., and good warehouse on adjacent private ground near Champaign, Ill. In good condition and doing active business. Reasonable. Address 58G1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA Elevator with hay, grain, flour and feed business for sale. Capacity for small grain 10,000 bushels. Property composed of electrically equipped elevator, flour and feed house, 100 ton hay barn and modern residence. Address P. O. Box 128, Haskell, Okla.

BLAKEMAN, KANSAS—10,000 bu. elevator for sale, in small town, good territory (one competitor an equity), new Globe Dump, 10 ton scales, Richardson Auto. Scale. On the St. Francis Branch of the C. B. & Q. Excellent crop prospects. Priced at \$5,000. Address Francis S. Miller, Ludell, Kansas.

EAST CENTRAL OHIO—10,000 bu. elevator, chop mill and coal yard for sale; private switch for 7 or 8 cars; in good wheat and dairy section, close to good markets; electrically equipped and operating. Your opportunity—price \$7,500, half cash, balance paper. Write 58H17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Grain elevator for sale, in heart of corn belt, on concrete road. Main elevator cribbed construction, iron clad, capacity with attached crib 100,000 bus.; coal bins, cement house, fine new 2 room stucco office, Fairbanks type registering scale; large 8 room house with barn and 7 acres land across road from elevator. No competition. You will be pleased when you see it. Address 58F27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

THREE IOWA Elevators for sale or trade, A-1 condition, in best part of corn belt. Write 58D9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—25,000 bu. cribbed grain elevator, feed mill and coal bins for sale. Good condition; excellent territory. Address 58H4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—One of the best located elevators in the state's best city, 75,000 bu. tank storage, large warehouse on tracks, control big farmers poultry and dairy trade. It will pay you to investigate. Address 58H9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

The undersigned trustees of creditors of the Farmers Elevator, St. Paul, Kansas, will sell at public auction on Monday, May 16th, the following: Elevator building No. 1, 20,000-bu. elevator equipped with Fairbanks Automatic Scales, 10-ton wagon scales, corn sheller, cleaner, 2 30-hp. motors with belting, complete, ready to operate; in good condition. No. 2, 4,000-bu. elevator, not equipped. Frame flour and feed house, 20x40, tight. Warehouse 40x18, coal house 3-car capacity. Warehouse 30x60, equipped with 10-hp. motor and feed grinder. Ten lots. Office building equipped with furniture and fixtures, typewriter, adding machine, fireproof vault, safe. Sale positive. Terms cash. E. T. Fortune and Mike Judge, St. Paul, Kansas.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE, TRADE OR RENT

IOWA—20,000 bu. iron clad modern elevator, new, good coal and feed business in connection. Address G. G. Garver, Clearfield, Iowa.

MANSFIELD, ILL., elevator and coal business for sale or rent, on P. & E. R. R. J. C. Swartz, Mansfield, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANT TO LEASE Illinois elevator with privilege of buying. Address 58J16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE.

20 ACRES Rio Grande Valley Texas land, all in cultivation, clear, worth \$10,000, will trade for good located elevator in Ill., clear. Write 58F29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

In Iowa

a line of 3 elevators and lumber yards for sale located at Farson, Grimes and Kenwood. Will sell separately if desired. All located in live territory. Address 58H35, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE.

MILLING IN TRANSIT FEED MILL

FOR SALE—Empire Mills at Olean, N. Y., storage capacity 65,000 bushels bulk grain, 21,800 feet warehouse room for sacked goods. All machinery for feed; manufacture no flour. Private switch with track scale. Bargain. Address Felt Bros. & Gage Co., Olean, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—Ice plant and machinery, or machinery alone, belonging to firm dissolved by death of partner. For full details write W. H. Meschede, Admr., Marshall, Missouri.

FOR SALE—Flour, feed, sugar and produce business; wheat elevator in connection; sales in 1926 totaled \$100,000; good jobbing business established in flour and other products. Address Jones Flour & Feed Co., Sparta, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED

EASTERN KANSAS—Man wanted to take silent partner interest and take an active part in established grain elevator, poultry and feed milling—retail and wholesale business. Write 58H20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Grain Receiving Ledger is designed for use by country grain buyers who keep individual accounts with their farmer patrons. Slightly damaged, was used as printer's sample. Price \$2.00 and postage. Weight 2½ lbs. Order "Special 43."

Scale and Credit Ticket Book, 100 pages each original and duplicate, 5 tickets to page, machine perforated, 4 sheets carbon. Used as salesman's sample. Price 75c and postage. Weight 1½ lbs. Order "Special 51."

Gas Engine Handbook, by E. W. Roberts. contains many useful rules and hints of value to the operator of a gas engine. Size 3½x5½, 264 pages, bound in leather. Shelf worn. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order "Gas Engine Special."

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

One Railroad Claim Book, containing 100 sets for loss of weight in transit. These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index and four sheets of carbon. Soiled, used as salesman's sample. \$1.00 and postage. Weight 2½ lbs. Order "Special 411-A."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price \$2.00.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS

A line of 10 elevators and lumber yards for sale, located at Chana, Adeline, Davis Junction, Fay, Leaf River, Maple Park, Maryland, New Milford, Stillman Valley, Thomson. In prosperous country and all doing good business. Will sell as a line or separately. Address 58H40, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill., for further information.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED as manager of grain elevator; 8 years' experience. Address 58H25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of grain elevator in good territory; 8 years' experience; married. Address 58H15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

A FORMER Gen. Mgr. of exporting firm will consider connection either salary or joint account. Well acquainted trade Southwest. Address 58F13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of grain elevator; many years' experience; can handle side lines; good references; prefer Okla. but will go elsewhere. Jno. W. Fitch, Amber, Okla., R 2.

WANTED position as manager of a good grain business; 15 years' experience; would buy a small interest; good references furnished. Address 58E14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT position as manager of Farmers' or Line Elevator; 10 yrs. exp.; Ohio or Ind. preferred. Would buy an elevator if priced right. Write 58H16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of Farmers Elevator Co. or would take charge of elevator owned by private parties. Have ample experience; references furnished. Address 58H6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of country wire office, or as solicitor on the road. Experienced and with large acquaintance among country shippers; references. Address 58H1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted by grain elevator man as mgr. or superintendent; 20 yrs. experience; size of plant no object, either terminal or country receiving station; now employed. Write 58H7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORWEGIAN, 35 yrs. old, married, 9 yrs. exp. as mgr. of grain elevator, used to side lines, wishes position as manager of Farmers Elevator or Line House. Will go anywhere. Write 58H13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT position as manager Farmers Elevator by married man, 37 yrs. old, have managed Farmers Elevator here for past 12 yrs. Can furnish bond and best of references as to my ability and character. C. M. Hart, Reed Point, Mont.

POSITION wanted as manager or ass't in grain elevator, mill or seed business; understand manufacture stock feeds; can handle general office work; good traffic man. Well acquainted with southern trade. Address 58H27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Botna, Iowa

Lumber and coal business for sale. Address 58H30, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANT POSITION as manager of elevator; farmers' or line company; 14 years' experience; age 38. Iowa or Ill. preferred. Address Tom Hunt, Royal, Ia.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One used 35 Hp. Charter Oil Engine with friction clutch, \$500.00. Address E. H. Morris, Crossville, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Fairbanks-Morse Type Y 25 Hp. Oil Engine, in good condition. Write Wyatt Grain Co., Wyatt, Indiana.

ST. MARYS Diesel Engine for sale, 37½ HP., good repair, nearly new. Barton & Lemmon Bros., Pleasant Hill, Illinois.

FOR SALE—25 hp. International coal oil engine, in good condition, reasonable. Address 58F31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

SCALES FOR SALE.

RICHARDSON Automatic Grain Loading Scale for sale, in good condition. W. H. Cramer Construction Co., North Platte, Nebr.

FAIRBANKS 5 ton wagon scales for sale, good condition, and new Liberty grain blower and engine, \$250.00. Write Box 44, Belva, Okla.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—Two 4 or 5 bushel Richardson Scales. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Two Grain Elevators

for sale, located at Forreton and Honey Creek, Illinois. These elevators are in prosperous grain country in Northern Illinois. Address 58H47, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two practically new Clipper Cleaners of modern make; also a wheat separator. Gilchrist & Co., McGregor, Iowa.

MAROA Car Loader, capacity 750 bus. per hour, guaranteed good condition. Reasonable price. Conn Bros. Grain Co., Mahaska, Kansas.

ATTRITION MILLS

Two 22-in. double head Bauer Ball Bearing, motor driven, Attrition Mills. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 24 inch Dreadnaught single head attrition feed grinder, in good condition. Also a few pulleys and two small stands of elevator belt and buckets. Priced right. Lapel Lumber & Grain Co., Lapel, Indiana.

FOR QUICK SALE

Two 36 inch Bauer Bros. ball bearing, double head, motor driven attrition mills, practically new.

One 24 inch attrition mill, same as above.
Standard Mill Supply Co.,
501 Waldheim Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—New 16 hp. Stover Diesel Engine, also a 12 hp.; 2 Clipper cleaners, almost new; 2 5-ton Fairbanks automatic dial scales, never used; 1 elevator leg with 15 hp. motor gear driven head, almost new, including motor; 1 Sprout-Waldron Cob Crusher No. 1059, almost new. Address 58F30, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY AND MOTORS FOR SALE

- 3 Monarch Round Reels 12' long x 48" diam.
 - 2 Double Marmon Mill Rolls 9x18 L.H.D.—Le Page corrugation.
 - 1 Two-pair high Allis Rolls 9x24 Style N LePage corrugation.
 - 1 Hominy Separator No. 5—Barnard & Leas.
 - 3 Monarch No. 122 Single Disc Aspirators 5C.
 - 2 Knickerbocker Type Dust Collectors (Monarch) No. 7.
 - 1 Knickerbocker Type Dust Collector (Monarch) No. 9.
 - 2 Receiving Cracked Corn Separators—Monarch and Monitor.
 - 2 Monarch Steel Back Continuous Mixers, 20' long each.
 - 2 Packers—Monarch Drop Gear—Barnard & Leas—friction clutch.
 - 16 Gaunt Feeders—size 4 to 16.
 - 1 Jay Bee No. 4 Hammer Mill (including motor, belt and dust collector).
- Most of these machines only slightly used.
Westinghouse & G. E. Motors, 3 phase, 220 volts, 15 to 50 hp.
R. E. JONES CO., Wabasha, Minn.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

FOR SALE—One 29-D Clipper Seed Cleaner; one 10-hp. 3 phase motor; 1 King Buckhorn Machine; 2 stands of seed elevators; 1 Gruendler Grinder; 2 railroad box cars. Address Inland Grain Co., 101 E. Main St., Galesburg, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Bernert Grain Blower, 500 bu. capacity, with wagon hopper and 30 ft. spouting. Good as new, used to load two cars. Also one Motor for Moline Tractor, new. Will sell these at a bargain as we are closing out our machinery line. Farmers Co-operative Grain & Lumber Co., Gowrie, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt ear corn crusher, large capacity, \$75.00.

18" double disc motor drive attrition mill, \$600.00.

18" belt drive attrition mill, double disc, \$150.00.

Complete equipment for mills and elevators. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

THREE BLOWERS for dust conveyors, one 50" National Blower Works make of Milwaukee, Wis., one 60" and one 72" Sturtevant made by the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass.; A-1 condition; will sell reasonably; write for prices.

SIX FAIRBANKS Hopper Scales, 1,600 bu., with type registering beam for sale, good as new. They are coming out of grain elevators we are now dismantling for the Santa Fe Ry. Co., Argentine, Kas. We will guarantee same to be complete and in good working order. Will sell one or all. J. Goldberg & Sons Struc. Steel Co., Box 6406, Sheffield, Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

SELL—EACH

- 2 Allis Chalmers 50 HP. Motor.....\$ 250.00
- 1 Williams Pulverizer 1000.00
- 1 Eureka Batch Mixer..... 300.00
- 1 B. & L. Roller Mill..... 450.00
- 1 Eureka Cracked Corn Separator 500.00
- 1 Monitor No. 5 Dustless Corn Separator 200.00
- Steel Conveyor 12"x12' 100.00
- 2 Bucket Elevators 400.00
- Cyclone Dust Collector 90.00
- No. 5 Invincible Oat Clipper..... 250.00
- 1 Time Recording Clock 50.00
- 1 Remington Posting Machine 300.00
- 1 Elliott Addressograph 100.00

DIAMOND MILLS
Evansville, Ind.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.
When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

- 5 Wolf double breaks with rolls 9x18.
 - 1 Centrifugal Reel.
 - 2 Brant Scroll Mills.
 - 1 Wolf Purifier.
 - 1 Bleacher (Alsop).
 - 1 Invincible Rolling Screen.
 - 1 Perfection Dust Collector.
 - 1 Barnard & Leas Flour Dresser.
 - 1 Richmond Bran Duster.
 - 1 Richmond Short Duster.
 - 2 Wolf Flour Packers.
 - 1 Monitor Bran Packer.
 - 1 Steamer.
 - 1 Barnard & Leas 100-bbl. Sifter (which is practically new).
 - 20 Stands of Elevators, complete.
- All in good running condition.
Hagerstown Grain Co., Hagerstown, Indiana.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—18 in. Sprout-Waldron Attrition Mill, ball bearing, belt driven, with shaft and pulleys complete; first class condition. Price \$280. Chas. F. Naber & Co., Fairmount, Ind.

FOR SALE—One 25 hp. type Y Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine, in fair condition. Also one 15 hp. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, 3 phase, 220 volt, 60 cycle, with Westinghouse Compensator; good condition. Poneto Grain Co., Poneto, Ind.

FOR SALE—1 Hess corn and grain drier new, never has been set up, capacity 1200 bu. per 24 hours, crated for immediate shipment. Bargain. 1 double stand 9x30 B. & L. Moline roll LePage cut. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—1 Nordyke & Marmon 9x18, 3 pr. high roller mill corrugated. 1 15-hp. motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volts. 1 starter for above motor. 2 7-in. leather belts for above mill and motor. 1 Feco Meal Bolt.

All this equipment in first class condition and doing good work every day.

Fayette Grain Co., Connersville, Indiana.

FOR SALE AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

24" m.d. attrition mill, 20 h.p. motors.

26" m.d. attrition mill, 30 h.p. motors.

24" single disc mill.

20" single disc mill.

3 belt driven attrition mills.

2 J.B. belt driven mills

1 Gruendler belt drive.

1 Gruendler motor drive, with 100 h.p. motor.

These mills have been replaced with Bauer Mills. A full line of feed mill and elevator machinery. Deal with us and save money.

J. M. BELL COMPANY, Sidney, Ohio.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—Clipper Grain and Seed Cleaner. Write 58J8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

Your Opportunity

is here. Now is the time to let the elevator man know you want his business. Advertise in the

Grain Dealers Journal



The Calculating Operators will analyze the merits of these sterling feed grinders before placing their requirements.

Diamond Huller Company

WINONA MINNESOTA



If You Need HAY
write us for delivered price

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

SEEDS FOR SALE.

K. S. A. C. TESTED SEED CORN—1925 crop, grown in the Kaw Valley, Boone County White, Imperial White, Reid's Yellow Dent; Capper's Grand Champion, Hiawatha Yellow Dent; all \$2.00 per bu. Sacks free. Send for samples. Twenty years in seed business here. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kans.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds for Sale—Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

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Stay At

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

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The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
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Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
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Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00.	

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.

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W. B. Clark

Only One Way

to keep your business messages private and that is by using a grain code.

In selecting a code, you should avoid buying one so large you can't find what you want, or so small it does not cover the business.

Universal Grain Code

contains 150 pages, giving 14,910 code words, covering grain, milling feeds and field seeds, and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Three or four of these words will convey a long message that you would otherwise hesitate to send for fear of going into bankruptcy and no one would know their meaning without the code.

The price is only \$3.00.

Code words for the new U. S. wheat, corn and oats grades are included.

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KELLOGG
SEED COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

SEEDS

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover
Domestic Red Clover
Timothy, Seed Grains

And All Other Seeds

Carioids or less Write for samples

NORTHRUP, KING & CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

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FIELD—GRASS—GARDEN SEEDS
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WE SPECIALIZE IN
ALFALFA BLUE GRASS
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WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
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ALFALFA, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, SWEET CLOVER KANSAS CITY, MO.

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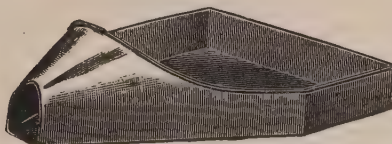
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Get our samples and prices before buying

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

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Strictly No. 1 Quality
The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co
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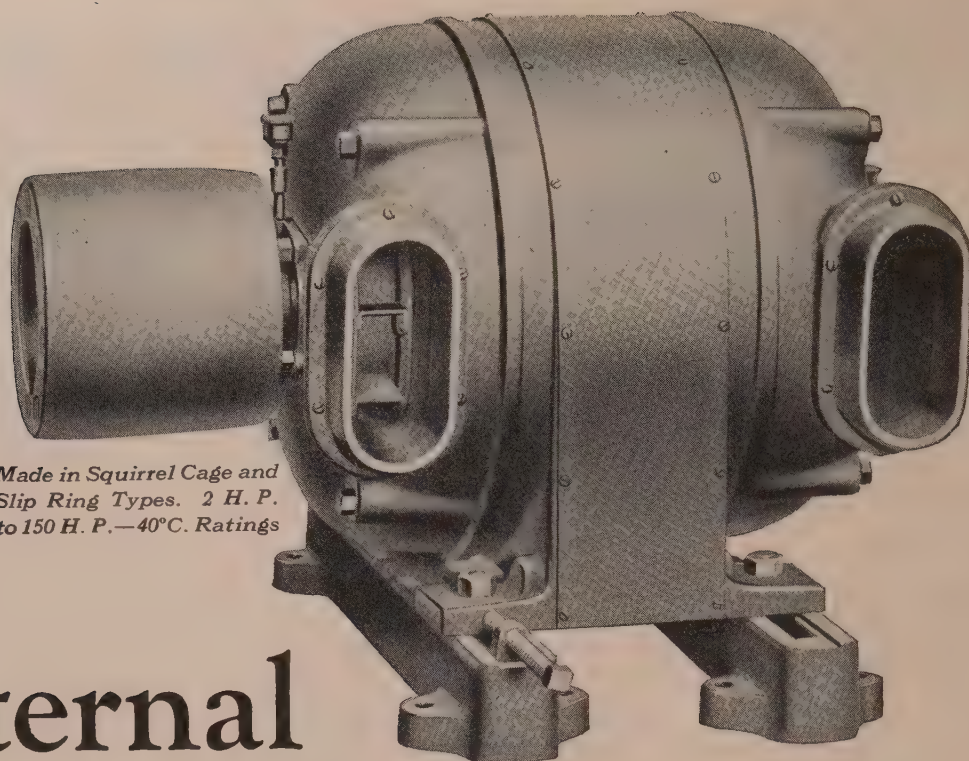
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Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light and durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal, which will not rust or tarnish, assists the user to judge of the color and detect impurities. Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00. Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65. Send All Orders to

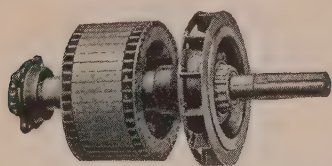
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Made in Squirrel Cage and Slip Ring Types. 2 H. P. to 150 H. P.—40°C. Ratings

Internal Protection at Low Cost

Inlet and outlet manifolds can be located independently of each other, in any 90° position to suit plant layout. Free circulation of clean, cool, dry air, under precise control is assured.



The powerful shrouded fan is capable of drawing ventilating air through long pipes and discharging at same distance if necessary. The compact Timken mountings promote effective application of air.

PRICES ONLY SLIGHTLY HIGHER THAN STANDARD OPEN TYPE MOTORS

Dirt, corrosive gases or other destructive agents cannot get in to harm these highly protected self-ventilated Allis-Chalmers motors. Fire hazards also are overcome.

The bearings themselves are the most highly wear-resistant in use today—Timken Bearings, with full thrust and shock capacity, as well as greater radial capacity—free from all possible friction—running months at a time on the same grease—and permitting refined, compact construction.

Allis-Chalmers electric steel frames, indestructible rotors, extra-sealed insulation and other characteristic superiorities also contribute to permanent endurance and economy.

Never has every possibility of motor wear been so completely canceled. Plant efficiency goes up accordingly wherever these motors are installed. They show again why Allis-Chalmers motors command consideration in every motor purchase today.

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District Sales Offices in all Principal Cities

ALLIS-CHALMERS MOTORS

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 20c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked - Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, MAY 10, 1927

DEALERS who could not find time to attend the convention should read the reports in this number and resolve to go next year.

NEBRASKA'S Wheat Growers Ass'n is rent by dissension and indicates what may be expected when members of other pools vent their dissatisfaction.

A NON-DEPENDABLE distributing spout is an expensive mixer which could profitably be dispensed with for a modern time and labor saver which sends all grain to the bin indicated.

SHINGLE ROOFS have been directly responsible for the destruction of so many elevators during recent months, the wonder is that every owner of such a roof does not hurry to cover it with non-combustible material.

THE CORN BORER is being chased up and down the fields of Ohio, Michigan and New York by 500 tractors, stubble beaters and other machines in an effort to drive this pest out of its favorite nesting place. Farmers of the infested districts are being paid well for helping in the work.

SOUTHWESTERN TRACK buyers have been bidding for new wheat for June delivery with a cent discount if shipped on or before July 10th. Shippers with an itching for speculation can surely get it in such a contract. The many things that could happen to a new crop between now and harvest are enough to make the bravest hesitate.

HANDLERS of combined wheat suffered so many losses on their early marketing last year many are now installing small grain driers to prevent the deterioration of early receipts which are often damp and likely to heat.

CINCINNATI is going to get its rights from the railroads as ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, if prodding by its energetic sec'y of the Grain & Hay Exchange can accomplish anything.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who buy grain from tenants should not overlook the fact that if the landlord does bring suit for the second payment for his share of the grain a jury of farm owners will be deeply prejudiced in landlords' favor.

REPORTS FROM Washington confirm the suspicion that the agitators propose to introduce another so-called farm relief bill in Congress next winter so as to give them some excuse to keep alive their struggling Ass'ns which seem to be sorely in need of more membership fees. How they do love the farmer who pays.

ONE ILLINOIS dealer collected many claims for shortage after having had his loaded cars weighed near his station, until the road slapped on a charge of \$1.50 for weighing. Now he hesitates to pay for weighing 10 cars on the chance of collecting the shortage on the eleventh one. Friends are urging him to put in scales of his own, since a big unprovable shortage on a single car would go far toward paying for the scales.

THE ABANDONMENT of the Central Indiana Railroad leaves a number of grain elevators stranded without an outlet for the grain they receive from farmers. The grain dealers who invested money in elevator facilities along this line hoping to serve the patrons of their various communities invested their money in grain handling facilities because they felt certain the railroad would be maintained and operated for all time. Hereafter new lines of railroads may be put to the expense of building receiving depots for bulk grain at their own expense as grain dealers will hesitate to provide such facilities without a permanent guarantee that shipping facilities will be provided perpetually.

BELLMEN who have been scouting our agricultural districts for five years alarming and arousing the farmers that they could more easily rob them have depended largely on misrepresentation and abuse of the grain trade to arouse their intended victims to the point of paying membership fees. The wild marketing schemes proposed by these alarmists have all proved impractical, yet they persist in their attempts to inflame their intended victims against the methods of established business which is the outgrowth of a century of careful study and planning. Senator McNary undismayed by the President's veto is preparing a new political panacea which without doubt will be just as impracticable as any of his previous proposals. This continual agitation and governmental interference with the grain business should place grain dealers on the defensive and stir them to a perpetual campaign of education of their farmer patrons to the real advantages of the existing market methods.

INSPECTING grain for shippers should be done without hope of profit to the Inspection Authority and without expense to the taxpayers. We find no excuse in the great State of Kansas demanding 5% of the receipts from Inspection fees for the general revenue fund of the state, as all of the actual expenses of the Inspection Dept. are paid out of the fees received. Taxing any industry for a service in excess of its cost is unfair and unjust.

IF SELF-RESPECTING citizens of Chicago were to appoint themselves an investigating com'te and undertake to smear the good name and the unblemished reputation of the honorable Legislature of the great state of Illinois for the mistakes of a barkeeper formerly employed by the Honorable Tom Curran in his buffet, the Legislature would be peeved beyond measure, but when you come to think of it that is about the only foundation for sending an ex-saloon keeper to Chicago to investigate the Board of Trade.

MANAGERS OF elevators at Crystal Lake, Ia., and Linn, Kans., had narrow escapes recently because they were willing to take dangerous chances. The Iowa man went into a bin of damp oats which neglected to flow to his liking, with the result that the arched mass fell down on him and nearly smothered him. The Kansas man was wound around an unprotected shaft. Each was saved by the prompt arrival of help. Each should have been saved from this danger by the exercise of ordinary caution. If clogged oat bins are to be started from below, a long pole can be inserted without much danger of loss, but it is far better to drop a heavy weight from above or convert it into a pile driver thru the assistance of a rope. Rapidly moving machinery should be safeguarded against the clothing of passersby. Human lives are too valuable to be so ruthlessly sacrificed to carelessness and parsimony.

THE U. S. CHAMBER of Commerce at its annual meeting gave considerable time to discussing the "progress" being made in the elimination of the wastes of trade due to "uneconomic practices." Some day some efficiency expert will throw a lot of rocks at the multiplicity of grain grades used by the grain trade of the U. S. With so many different grades for each kind of grain no terminal elevator can utilize much more than 65% of its storage capacity at any one time unless it refuses to handle more than two grades of each kind of grain. Country shippers whose elevators do not contain a number of bins cannot possibly keep each grade separate even tho they are able to grade all receipts with exactness. No doubt the six or seven grades of grain provided by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are fully justified by the chemical analysis of the grain, but in the practical handling of grain this great variety of grades does not seem to be necessary and some large handlers are convinced that too many grades are a handicap instead of a help to the efficient marketing of the country's grain. Few country elevator operators attempt to keep the various grades of each kind of grain separate because the number of their bins would not permit of these close classifications.

More Co-operation Needed in Ass'n Work.

Men in earnest whether they be engaged in marketing grain or digging coal are anxious to do everything in their power to bring about better conditions, better methods of conducting their line of business, and if they are not interested sufficiently to contribute their best thought and energy to the up-building of their business then they owe it to their brother dealers to get out of that business. They should get into some business that really interests them, some line in which they can put their very best effort and thereby greatly increase their chances of success. All of the grain trade ass'ns are striving earnestly and honestly to bring about better conditions in the business.

The officers are striving to secure the abandonment of many bad practices now existing and the adoption of more modern methods of doing business, and if they were given one-tenth the support they fully merit by the trade, improved conditions would soon be encountered to the profit of every elevator operator. The stay-at-homes who never participate in ass'n work or contribute to its success by either thought or money will profit by much of the ass'n's work, but they as well as the ass'n workers would profit much more if all were pulling together in a common effort for improved business conditions.

Free Storage Condemned Again, and Again.

In this number are reports of three state conventions and in each will be found condemnations of the expensive and ridiculous practice of giving free storage for farmers' grain. If your farmer patrons insist upon speculating in grain then refer them to the future's market. The farmers who do not wish to sell their grain should keep it on the farm out of sight until they are ready to dispose of it, for the minute it gets into the public show windows it exerts a depressing influence on the market.

No elevator man can afford to give up storage room which can be used to advantage in his own business simply for the chance of buying the farmer's grain when he is ready to sell. The shrinkage, deterioration, the cost of handling and the interest charged on the investment all contribute to swelling the cost to the elevator man for the storage he gives. By giving the farmer free storage room the elevator man assists and encourages him to speculate and if his speculation meets with a declining market he will blame the elevator man more than any one else. One Oklahoma elevator operator bot an elevator with a thousand bushels of wheat stored free three years ago and he still has it.

In many districts the charitable disposed elevator operator is not content to stop with giving free storage, he advances money without charging interest and gives the rise of the market, all that in order that the farmer may speculate in the cash grain. The elevator man fully realizes that the profits of this business do not warrant his making these various contributions to the whim of the farmer, but still they say that competition forces them to do it. These practices not only result in heavy losses

to many elevator operators, but worse still they lead the way to other forms of cutthroat competition which invariably prove more wasteful and more expensive.

Illinois Regulation of Board of Doubtful Validity.

Some small minded and envious souls are so constituted that they have a hatred for those who are successful and prosperous. Failures themselves, they are jealous of their more industrious and affluent neighbors, like the farmer who sets fire to his neighbor's barn out of spite.

Such destructive motives must be behind the bill recently introduced and passed in one branch of the Illinois Legislature. Evidently the lawmakers who voted to pass the bill are of the opinion that the U. S. Grain Futures Act is a complete failure. They want something drastic, that will put the Board out of business. The Federal Futures Act has failed to put the Board out of business.

One reason the bill had easy sledding was that the Board of Trade is not buying votes. One legislator complained that the Board is "treating the legislature with absolute impertinence" in its refusal to come down and fight the Kessinger measure.

This Journal advises the members of the Board not to waste carefare traveling to Springfield, as the law would invade a field already occupied by federal legislation, and therefore is probably invalid, a precedent being the Trusler case in Kansas where the state regulation of the Board of Trade transactions was declared by the courts to be in conflict with the federal regulation and therefore invalid.

Combustible Concrete Elevators.

Many owners of frame elevators which have burned have sought protection from future visits of the fire fiend thru the investment of a large sum of money in a reinforced concrete elevator. The expense of such an elevator for use probably six months of the year in storing grain at country points has been very distressing to some grain dealers because they found it extremely difficult to get back 6% on the capital invested in facilities, and while the upkeep of a concrete elevator is not so large as for a frame elevator still the cost of operation is about the same.

Experience has proved that many owners of concrete elevators were encouraged by a false security to boast of their escape from high insurance rates and fear of fire. Some of these braggarts have been distressed beyond measure when the wood leg casings, the wood floors, boots or heads caught fire and not only resulted in the elevator being placed out of commission, but in heavy damage being done to its walls. At least three elevators have paid dearly for the privilege of permitting moving forms to remain at the top of bins after the contractor had departed. Concrete elevators at country stations are frequently surrounded with piles of grain doors and a wood driveway and office built up against the other side. The burning of the combustible material on either side would surely result in serious damage to the

concrete elevator and be likely to put it out of business for some time.

After one has invested a large sum of money in noncombustible material for storing grain it would seem the part of wisdom to keep all combustible material at a safe distance from the outer walls. The grain dealer who is unwilling to stick to the fireproof idea thruout his plant makes a mistake to build part of it of reinforced concrete and by surrounding his concrete tanks with combustible material he not only reduces the probability of his successfully protecting the grain stored in those tanks, but he also places his tanks in jeopardy from the burning of combustible wood adjacent.

Elevator Improvements.

The increased volume of grain elevator improvement news which is now reaching our editorial department is most encouraging and gives positive proof of the grain dealer's confidence in better business ahead. The scheming agitators and the vote chasing politicians have made many wild proposals for displacing our present grain marketing machinery, but none of the schemes so far have proved to be either economical or practical.

The wheat pools have more than quadrupled the marketing expense of their members and naturally the farmers are turning to the production of other grains or leasing their farms to relatives in order to get out of a bad contract and no one can blame them. The pool managers do not hesitate to admit a greatly increased cost of marketing without any compensating advantages accruing to the pool members.

The pool managers have had complete control of the grain entrusted to them so they could no doubt get as much as other dealers for some of the grain entrusted to them if they were alert and really desirous of helping their members, but in nearly every case they exhibit unmistakable signs of the mood of the bull with a long line of off-grade wheat. The seller of a large volume of any kind of grain is always placed at a great disadvantage if his prospective customers know the full extent of his holdings. The pool managers contrary to customary good practices have been disposed to brag about their large holdings and thereby have depressed their own market and oftentimes have sold wheat in far distant markets at five or six cents a bushel less than they would sell it at home.

The inexperience and the impracticable marketing ideas of the pool managers has resulted in the failure which experienced grain dealers persistently predicted when the farmers started to turn their grain over to the newcomers. The trouble was that the elevator operators of the country had long been marketing the farmer's grain without compensation so that the pool prices on every crop have looked very small to the farmer, who was accustomed to watch the prices prevailing in the central markets. If all members of the grain trade would undertake to enlighten their farmer patrons on the expensive blunders of the pool managers, the grain pools would soon be without members and the farmer's grain would be marketed more efficiently and with better returns to the growers than has resulted since the pools started to operate.

Amending Illinois Warehouse Law.

The scandal growing out of tampering with samples of wheat drawn by the Board of Trade sampling department and the approval by a state grain inspector of rye as No. 2, but alleged not to be of the grade certified, has led to a movement for the complete redrafting of the warehouse laws of the state of Illinois, altho there is no direct connection between the work of sampling and inspection, and the public warehousing of grain.

Instead of attacking the problem directly by enacting stringent laws against tampering with samples and severely penalizing inspectors who over-grade grain the advocates of the new legislation prefer to work on the theory that inspectors are corrupted by public warehousemen who deal in grain contrary to the present law.

The warehousemen evade the present law at will by storing grain owned by them in their own elevators, thru the device of having the grain stand in the name of a friend; and, in the present scandal, it is charged that No. 3 rye in the name of a dummy was sought to be moved from the private to the public part of an elevator by a warehouseman dealing in grain contrary to law.

The advocates of the change in the law claim that stringent provisions in the law making it impossible for a public warehouseman to deal in grain would remove the temptation to corrupt inspectors, and the inducement to try to outdo grain that will barely pass inspection.

While this may be true, the suggested changes in the law make no provision for forcing grain into the elevators to earn storage charges and to provide the warehouse receipts that are the basis of trading in the pit. This is a function that has been performed by the leading warehousing concern for a generation. It would bid the country for wheat, buy wheat on the floor, get the grain into its houses and manufacture contract wheat on a big scale to be put into public houses where it would earn storage and be tenderable on futures. In fact, it was excessive activity of this sort after the close of the market each day that led to the adoption of the call rule.

The danger now is that too much medicine in the form of new laws will kill the patient. The question arises, if the warehousemen are prohibited effectively from buying grain who will put grain into public storage? The charge is 1¼ cents per bushel for the first 10 days or part thereof and one-twentieth of a cent per bushel for each additional day thereafter. This is about 1½ cents per bushel per month, while private elevators will carry grain for 1 cent, ¾ cent, and if they can not get that will take ½ cent. This is one of the reasons that Chicago has only 11 public warehouses with a capacity of 15,000,000 against 44 private houses with a capacity of 34,000,000 bus.

The history of the Santa Fe Elevator is an example of the difficulty of operating a strictly public elevator in Chicago. A group of public-spirited grain receivers took over this well-equipped plant from the railroad company, but after an extended attempt to make it pay were forced to surrender the lease and it was returned to private operation by the largest grain company. Thus it is that without a single exception all of the public elevators at

Chicago now are operated by corporations having grain merchandising affiliations.

"Elevator wheat" would no longer bear a stigma in the opinion of millers if the ideal flexible storage system proposed in the new bill could be made effective, by divorcing ownership of the grain from ownership of the public warehouse. The buyers could expect to get the average of the grades out just as it went into the house, and Chicago would become a healthy buyer's market.

Under the leasing system proposed the warehouse corporation controlled by the Board of Trade would expand and contract its space according to requirements. One difficulty is that the demand for public storage would arise just when the private warehousemen found it profitable to use their space for their own profit, and the public corporation might be unable to meet the demand because the private warehousemen would refuse to surrender their plants or any parts of them.

This point will be appreciated by country grain dealers who are all private warehousemen. Opinion of the country elevator operators, both independent dealers and co-operatives, is that storing grain for farmers is unprofitable. More dealers have been ruined financially by storing grain for account of the farmer than thru any other cause. Unfortunately for the advocates of public warehousing the real demands for service by grain are not for storage, but for cleaning, drying, mixing, weighing, transfer and sale, and these are strictly competitive services which are now being increasingly performed at interior points rather than at terminals.

Your New Elevator.

The news columns of this number give positive evidence of the increasing confidence in the future of the grain trade. More new elevators are being erected and more old ones being overhauled and remodeled than for several years so that when the new crop starts to move they will be better equipped to handle the farmer's grain efficiently and expeditiously than ever.

One most encouraging sign is the installation of truck scales, larger pits with air dumps and elevator legs of greater capacities, as well as ample power to operate every department without the necessity of temporarily suspending operations in one part of the plant. Not only are many of the country elevators being equipped with grain cleaning machinery, but most of them are installing grain grinding and mixing machinery so as to more completely care for the needs of their farmer patrons who are feeding poultry or other livestock on a large scale.

The power requirements of the country elevator has by the addition of the new side lines been materially increased so that every operator who is anxious to return to his lower power bills of years ago is in a receptive mood when it comes to discussing the saving of power, oil and labor thru the installation of ball and roller bearing machines and drives.

Years ago the elevator man invariably gave first consideration to the cost of equipment, today he is disposed to give first consideration to the work accomplished and the cost of op-

eration. The elevator operator of today must give so much time and thoughtful study to marketing methods and practices that he cannot give the attention to the mechanical handling of grain which was his custom in years gone by, so it is natural that he should insist on having a fast handling elevator and having it as nearly automatic as is possible to obtain. Machinery can do much of the elevator work faster, more satisfactorily and with less expense than the elevator operator can ever hope to do it, but it cannot get posted on market prices and methods so it is incumbent upon him to devote his time to this more important part of marketing the farmer's grain.

The Speculator Not the Farmer's Enemy.

The grain growers of the land or at least the loud-mouthed agitators who claim to be the champions of the grain growers have long persisted in denouncing and decrying the speculators who buy their grain and hold it until the consumer demands it or until they can find a strong market for it. If only the manufacturers or the consumers who needed immediate supplies were in the market each fall when the grain growers rush to market with their newly harvested crop the price would surely fall much below the average price now maintained by the buyers whose ranks are swollen with daring speculators.

The buying power of the speculator in the market for any grain exerts the same bullish influence exercised by the buying power of the manufacturer or the consumer. It should make no difference to the producer whether a buyer purchases his grain for speculation, to build a bon fire, or to feed his family so long as he pays good money for the grain. The speculator is ever searching for unusual opportunities to market his purchases. He is ever seeking new markets that are short of supplies and grain marketing history of the past twenty-five years will prove conclusively that the grain producers of this land have been helped repeatedly on every crop by far-sighted speculators who found openings for a surplus long before the producers knew of its existence.

The self-appointed agitators who arouse the grain producers for the promotion of their own interests have so long maligned and traduced the Board of Trade (which buys and sells no grain), speculators and grain dealers generally, that many farmers have commenced to think that there is really some foundation for the misrepresentations made by these business wreckers. It may be true that the speculative transactions greatly exceed the total volume of any crop of grain yet bears who have sold what they did not possess in the grain pits have been much distressed by their inability to buy at a low price enough real grain to fill their contracts, so they have been put to the expensive necessity of overbidding the market in order to attract grain from farmers' bins and distant points that they may obtain real grain to fill their future sales. The farmers of several eastern states are still enjoying the use of the fat premiums paid them by Joe Leiter for wheat. They may hate the speculator, but Oh my, How they love his money!

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Where Are Soybeans Marketed?

Grain Dealers Journal: Can you inform us where soybeans are raised in quantities for the market?—Frerking Elevator Co., Corder, Mo.

Ans.: Illinois is the largest producer, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri next in order. St. Louis is one of the leading markets for soybeans.

Trainmen Inconvenience Shipper Using Switch.

Grain Dealers Journal: We receive coal in dump cars. Our coal sheds are on a track, open on the main line at either end. The railroad train men insist that we keep dumps up on these cars when they are switching, rather than for them to "head in" at times.

This is a hardship for us, as these cars cannot be unloaded without dumping. So we are delayed and put to expense in waiting to get a time when we can unload. It may not be so convenient for the train men to "head in," but it takes very little more time.

As long as we are furnished with that type of car, we believe we should not be hindered in unloading. We are asking for information as to our rights.—J. R. Reynolds, mgr. Paw Paw Co-op. Grain Co., Paw Paw, Ill.

Ans.: J. D. Farrington, superintendent of the C. B. & Q. R. R., on whose road Paw Paw is located, having the above query referred to him, replied as follows:

"These cars are only disturbed once daily and only then when it is necessary to switch the track. Necessarily they can not be handled with the dumps open unless unloaded to such an extent that the coal will not spill. Likewise we can not refrain from handling them without inconveniencing our other patrons. This same situation exists at every station on this or any other railroad where the unloading is handled from the team track generally utilized by all of the public or from an industrial track serving several industries.

"I think it can not be considered as a serious handicap. It is an easy matter for these people to obtain information as to probable arrival of train and the time that they will require in switching.

"I presume that our standard side dump gondola has been referred to. If, however, they refer to the battleship type of coal car with the drop bottom, then all they have to do is request the shippers not to load in that type of car."

Checking your tester kettle may disclose a drain on your bank balance.

A new sieve or so is mighty hard to get when all the "slow" ones have their order in ahead of yours.

A non-chokable boot would save a great deal of time, but those unfortunate enough not to be so blessed must expect to lose a lot of patience and patrons as a result.

Discarding an old wreck of an engine or motor before it goes entirely "dead" will allow plenty of time for the selection of the power unit best adapted to your needs and insure delivery before it is needed.

Realization that humiliation might arise on the part of the driver of either a team or a truck at being unable to "make the grade" has prompted many elevator operators to bank up and cut down a steep approach.

A number of night fires will occur this coming season, just as last; only locomotive sparks won't destroy plants where broken cupola window glass has been replaced and the shingle roofs replaced with fire-resistive material.

Relation of Futures to Cash Prices.

FROM ADDRESS BY E. P. MILLER, CHICAGO, BEFORE ILLINOIS GRAIN DEALERS ASS'N.

The prosperity of the United States is linked very closely with the price of wheat, corn and other cereals. The annual production of wheat averages about 820 million bushels, and of corn, 2,800 million bushels. During recent years the farm value on Dec. 1 has ranged from 735 million to more than two billion dollars for wheat and from one and a quarter billion to nearly four billion dollars for corn. Price is more important than acreage or yield, and the purchasing power of our great agricultural states depends upon this important factor.

Corn is a domestic product and is largely dependent upon the annual crop, the live stock industry and other domestic conditions, although it is swayed from time to time by wheat prices. Wheat is a world commodity and is subject to crop conditions in all important producing countries and the export demand. It is the most important of all agricultural commodities.

The price and supply of wheat has swayed the destiny of empires all through history. The children of Israel were coaxed into slavery in Egypt by the cheap price of wheat. It has played a great part in the lives of all nations. The so-called corn (wheat) laws of England were a bone of contention for a century. Great wars have always brought high prices and periods of depression, and panics have always been attended by large overproduction and low prices of wheat. The big cry of the producers during each of these depressed periods has always been for some artificial remedy to raise the price of wheat. The McNary-Haugen bill is the most recent effort along this line but by no means the first.

The importance of price cannot be overestimated. Economists have always recognized this, but aside from the fact that it depends upon supply and demand, little progress has been made during the centuries towards developing any scientific methods by which future price action could be determined with any degree of certainty. It is only during the last few years that certain principles of natural law have been developed whereby it is possible to follow a market scientifically and intelligently considerably more than fifty per cent of the time.

In 1914 I began a careful study of cash prices of wheat, corn, oats and rye covering the previous thirty-five years. I soon found that I was handicapped because no important grades of cash grain were quoted every day. This necessitated my resorting to the futures in order to build up a continuous price record. The close relationship between the cash and the nearby futures soon became apparent. The spread between the two varies from time to time under the influence of current supplies, shipments, general quality, and other changing factors, but the general movements are uniform.

The prices of the futures are constantly attempting to adjust themselves to the latest information and developments affecting supply and demand. In this respect they are similar to the stock market where prices are usually reflecting general business conditions from six months to one year in advance.

During my fifteen years' research and study of the grain markets in general since continuous records are first available in England beginning in the year 1270, and particularly of the daily records of Chicago since 1877, I have found: first, that prices are making averages every day and that unfinished averages are important objective points; and second, that certain market movements recur time and time again which are usually followed by similar results. These laws of averages and recurrence are of vital importance and are secondary only to the time and distance elements, the working of which I will illustrate for you. These latter factors are possibly the most important of all, if not the foundation for the operation of all natural laws.

I have found that wheat makes its low price normally in the summer or fall and the high price during the winter or spring. The average and most usual duration of a seasonal advance or decline is about five months. These movements, however, range from four to eight months, but when markets run very considerably over five months the opposite movement is usually very drastic. An illustration of this is found in the market of 1924-25, when, after an advance of eight months, the decline was very rapid and two-thirds of the advance was lost in sixty days.

I have found also that wheat markets very rarely move "normally" for more than two years in succession, and that the third year is irregular in that its tops and bottoms are made at various times during the season. Since 1914, in every instance, after two years of normal action, this "off" third year would fail to make its highs and lows at the usual time. Movements would carry through in the same direction, thus making an advance or a decline of more than a year or about double the usual run. [The above phenomena was completely illustrated by large graphs showing actual markets.]

The corn market makes its high and low prices almost the opposite of wheat, and yet the two markets apparently move together. The low price of corn is usually made in the fall or winter and the high price in the summer. Unlike wheat, however, this regularity cannot be depended upon for two successive years. The position of the market in the summer months in relation to its position the previous fall, together with its recent action always gives a strong indication as to whether the usual seasonal decline will follow or whether the upward movement will continue into the next year. Some grades of cash grain fail to make their averages and distance, while others overrun. The futures are usually the more accurate as they carry the heavy volume of trading.

Illustrations were here shown of the peculiar formations that both the cash and futures markets make with their daily price ranges immediately preceding advances or declines. It was pointed out that only five distinct types of these top and bottom formations have ever been made since daily records have been available. Also that stocks, bonds, cotton, sugar and other speculative commodities have always made one or the other of these five formations before an advance or a decline of consequence. It was further pointed out that wheat prices nearly always advance during April or May, but that such advances have held through the season only four times in the last fifty years.

[Commenting upon the present corn market, it was pointed out that since this market has been in a major decline for nearly two years and having just completed a satisfactory bottom formation, it should work upward until the middle of the summer at least.]

The forecasting of future events by past history and observation is probably the oldest principle in the world's business development. In your business you are using principles and methods every day that experience and history have taught you are necessary for the conduct of any successful business undertaking.

If the rise and fall of a private business or the trend of business in general can be determined by past experience, performance and records, then it certainly is not unreasonable to anticipate to a reasonable degree of accuracy the rise and fall of markets since business and markets are so closely interdependent.

The Japanese Rice Exchange has closed temporarily.

Dockage in a shipment costs operators double, first in reduced grades and secondly in freight.

If a new manlift cable means continuous operation, then the only expeditious move is to replace it now.

A new pit tank properly installed guarantees that moisture cannot seep in. Water will often do more damage in one day than the cost of a new tank.

Competent labor is scarcer and delay is more expensive after the crop movement season is on. Eleventh hour action is bound to be costly. Why not have it done now?

Burning of Halliday Elevator at Cairo, Ill.

The one-half million bu. frame elevator of the Halliday Elevator Co., at Cairo, Ill., lost its sulphur house and boiler room last February and late on the afternoon of April 21st fire was again discovered, while a strong wind was blowing. The people of Cairo were fighting the flood and striving to save their city from the high waters. Altho the Halliday Elevator Co.'s fire fighting apparatus and Cairo's full department were soon in action the wind prevented water reaching the cupola so the plant was soon reduced to a smoldering ruin. The fire is thought to have been started by a spark from a motor. The flames spread so rapidly the men in elevator had to run to save their lives.

The house had been overhauled and remodeled so was well equipped with rapid handling machinery, cleaners, clippers and driers. The Halliday Elevator Co. has been in business at Cairo for over sixty years and has enjoyed such a good business continuously that the burned elevator will no doubt be replaced by a modern, rapid handling plant of improved design. Our engraving on the outside front cover shows that the fire had gained such headway it was impossible to check the flames.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

May 19-20. Millers National Federation "Silver-Jubilee" and "MASS" Convention, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 20. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n annual convention, Amarillo, Tex. (The Regional Shippers' Advisory Board meets at Amarillo the following day.)

May 23-24. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Dallas, Tex.

May 24-25. Pacific States Seed Ass'n convention, Senator Hotel, Sacramento, Calif.

May 30-June 3. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

June 8. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n "Spring" meeting, probably at French Lick, Indiana.

June 9-11. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, French Lick Springs, Indiana.

June 10. Miami Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n 29th annual convention, Sidney, Ohio.

June 10-11. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n at Lewiston, Idaho.

June 13-14. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n at Lewiston, Idaho.

June 22-23. Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n forty-eighth annual convention at Hotel Waldorf, Toledo, O.

June 22-23. Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n 26th annual convention at Toledo, O., in conjunction with the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, Waldorf Hotel.

June 23-25. Southern Seedmen's Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.

June 27-28. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n at Detroit, Mich.

June 28-30. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Detroit, Mich.

June 28-30. Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts of North America, Detroit, Mich.

June 28-31. Ass'n's of Commercial Seed Analysts of North America, Detroit, Mich.

June 30, July 1. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n Midsummer Meeting at Wawasee, Kosciusko County, Ind.

July 25-27. National Hay Ass'n at St. Louis.

Oct. 10. Terminal Grain Weighmasters Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

Oct. 10. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

Oct. 10-12. Grain Dealers National Ass'n thirty-first annual convention at Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

Oct. 10-12. United States Feed Distributors seventh annual convention at Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

Miami Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n Will Meet at Sidney.

We will hold our 29th annual meeting on June 10, 1927, at the beautiful Country Club, adjoining the city of Sidney. Business session at 1:30 p. m., dinner and social meeting at 6 p. m. Tickets to dinner, adults, \$1.00 each; children under 12, 50c. Music and entertainment furnished by the track buyers and grain machinery men of Sidney.

The committee promises a splendid entertainment. You must not miss it.

The meeting will be called to order by President Adlard. Reading minutes previous meeting, also semi-annual report of the secretary.

Equitably Differentiate—Or buying grain and seeds on their grade merits. Discussion led by O. E. Richardson.

Frozen Credits—Or curbing the abuse of our credit system. Led by C. W. Andrews.

Farm Relief—What proportion of your patrons favor the McNary-Haugen or similar farm relief bills?

If you have not already done so, canvas your farmers on the subject and report results at this meeting.

J. M. Adlard, Pres.

E. T. Custenborder, Sec'y.

Uncle Joe McCord Passes On.

Uncle Joe McCord, who has long and faithfully served the grain trade in various capacities, died at his home in Columbus, O., April 27th. He had long suffered from stomach trouble and two years ago was confined for months with a large carbuncle on the back of his neck. This left him in a weakened condition and since the first of the year he had been suffering with a cold and a heavy cough that seemed to have exhausted his vitality and finally his heart gave out.

Joseph Wesley McCord was born in Bainbridge, O., Sept. 11, 1850, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He moved to Columbus in 1876 and engaged in the grain business under the name of McCord & Kelley in 1878. He was one of the organizers of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n at Put-in-Bay in 1880 and helped the dealers to bring about the discontinuance of the bag lending habit.

In 1888 he was elected Secy-Treas. of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n and served that organization until June, 1926, faithfully and with little reward other than the satisfaction of helping his host of friends in the grain trade to better business conditions. Upon his retirement last June his associates of a life time presented him with a loving cup and elected him to honorary membership and honorary Secretary of the Ass'n for life.

In 1905 he organized, promoted and conducted the Ohio Shippers Ass'n in the interest of better shipping conditions for the shippers of the state and especially for the grain shippers. In connection with this work he conducted a claim bureau and helped many a struggling shipper to get what was justly due him from the carriers he was patronizing.

In 1901 Mr. McCord organized the Ohio Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Ass'n and continued as its Sec'y until his death. He was a charter member of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce and had long served the organization as chairman of its Hay and Grain Com'te. For years he was interested in the mill and elevator business at several country points in Ohio.

The firm of McCord & Kelley was one of the charter members of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n and Mr. McCord had served that organization for years as director and long as Chairman of its Executive Com'te.

In 1902 Mr. McCord helped to organize the Grain Dealers Nat'l Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., and for twenty-five years has faithfully served the trade as director, president and chairman of the board of directors of this most successful company. It was his greatest pride that the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. had not only helped its policy holders to reduce the fire hazards of their plants, but at the same time had effected a marked reduction in the cost of dependable insurance. The following memorial was recently adopted by its board of directors:

A Memorial Adopted by the Directors of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

"Uncle Joe" is gone. All that was mortal of him was carried from the home he loved so well, on April twenty-ninth, to rest peacefully amid the flowers and the birds in a quiet spot of Columbus. But his spirit lives; and so long as men love steadfastness, honor and unselfish service, it will continue to live.

Joseph Wesley McCord of Columbus, Ohio had been connected with the grain trade in one way or another for more than fifty years. An altruist in heart and soul, he had always given it the best that was in him. At all times and in all places, he worked to advance the common interests of his brother dealers and to place the grain trade on a higher plane.

We of the "Grain Dealers Mutual" loved and revered him. He was one of the organizers of the Company, and served it as Director, as Vice-President, as President, and as Chairman of the Board. He was active in its affairs up to his last illness and had contemplated attending the Annual Meeting on May fourth. The Company's business in Ohio was under his direct supervision, and the success and standing of the "Grain Dealers Mutual" in that state is due in a large measure to the confidence reposed in him by his fellow grain men.

The "Grain Dealers Mutual" was close to his heart, and he was keenly interested in all its affairs. He brought to its counsel tables a rugged honesty and a strict adherence to principle. He never missed a meeting; he always answered the call of duty regardless of the sacrifice it entailed. He was kind, courteous and considerate of all. He never stepped into the office without giving everyone a friendly hand shake; he never left it without a pleasant farewell.

We shall miss you around here "Uncle Joe" and long cherish the memory of your kindly deeds. We shall never forget you. We shall try to carry on just as you would wish us to; and whenever we get impatient and out of sorts, we shall try to remember the kindly way in which you always acted and be guided by your spirit.

Wherever that place be that men call "home," after they have laid down the burdens and cares of this life, we know you are there; and we know, too, when the doors were swung and you crossed the portals, everyone looked up with a smile and awaited your friendly hand shake.

In all of his many activities in the interest of the grain trade Joe McCord was stimulated by unselfish motives. Quiet and unassuming he was ever patient, painstaking, kindly and thoughtful of the interests of others. While his various Ass'n activities brought him little compensation, he enjoyed the work because it brought him in contact with men for whom he had a deep and honest sympathy. He was an altruist who loved to work for others and during his long years of service he did much to bring about better conditions in the grain trade, especially of Ohio. During his long years of service he helped to promote many helpful reforms in the grain business. He will be deeply missed.

Mr. McCord's first wife, Mrs. Laura J. Kelley, died in 1905. Later he married Mabel H. Root who with four daughters by his first wife survive him.



J. W. McCord, Columbus, O., Deceased.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Handling Costs Six Cents a Bushel.

Grain Dealers Journal: The lowest figures we are able to get on the cost of handling grain in sacks and in bulk is about 6 cents per bushel. We operate sack houses and warehouses at Grangeville and Fenn, Idaho.—Geo. S. Downer, manager, Union Warehouse & Supply Co., Grangeville, Idaho.

Hard Struggling for the Southwest Pool.

Grain Dealers Journal: The condition of the Southwest Wheat Grower's Ass'n is very interesting, especially since their five year contract has terminated with the past crop year. They have made some very radical changes in their new contract and have had to make many concessions to their past and prospective members. Had they left the contract unchanged from the previous one they would have had difficulty getting any members at all. In the new contract the member may withdraw any time during the five years, and in spite of this concession they only have about 20% of their old members signed up.—Oklahoma.

Advocates Bulk Handling.

Grain Dealers Journal: I am quite certain that eventually the grain of the Pacific Coast will be handled in bulk. I am inclined to believe that the economic advantages of handling the farmers' grain in bulk will soon be so apparent to the grain dealers that their good judgment will lead them to the more efficient mode of handling. I think that you, who are located where grain is so efficiently handled in bulk, probably appreciate the advantages of the system more than the grain men on the Coast who have always seen grain handled in bags and are not able to take full advantage of the bulk system because of the mixture of the two systems now existing on the Pacific Coast.—E. N. Bates, investigator in grain handling for U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Portland, Ore.

Rice an Important Grain.

Grain Dealers Journal: Grain dealers should not forget that rice is an important grain in this country. Being a native of Pennsylvania and my father a miller there for 30 years, I am naturally interested in all grains. I have now lived in the rice belt of America for many years.

Estherwood is a port town. Large boats haul rice here from Lake Charles and it is loaded on large steamers for all world ports. More than 36,000 bags of clean rices have been loaded from here and Acadia Parish, going to Germany, England, Japan, France, Scotland, Mexico, Central America, South America and all United States island possessions, in the last 70 days.

Our Louisiana rices are the finest growing in any rice producing country. Ninety per cent of the crop is now planted and growing fine. New 1927 rice will be on the market in July, with favorable weather.

No Mississippi waters ever come this way, as we are too far from the overflow section of Louisiana. Lands along the Mississippi and tributaries had one of the most serious floods this spring in years. Over 400,000 acres of valuable rice lands are under 5 to 20 feet of water, and it will be too late to plant when water recedes.—John P. Hoyt, Estherwood, La.

Pays \$75,000 for Marketing in Bags.

Grain Dealers Journal: I was much interested in Dr. Bates' letter on "Sack Handling of Pacific Coast Grain" which appeared on page 400 of your Journal for April 10th. I think he is absolutely right. It is costing this locality about \$75,000 annually for what grain is handled in sacks with but a small part coming back in the way of premium on sacked over bulk grain.—Whetstone Turner Whse. Co., J. A. Hubbard, Mgr., Dayton, Wash.

Joint Meetings Promote Friendly Relations.

Grain Dealers Journal: I personally believe that a great amount of good is going to be accomplished in holding the joint meeting between the Ohio and the Michigan state grain dealers organizations to be held at the Waldorf Hotel in Toledo, Ohio, on June 22-23.

Our plan for holding this convention in Toledo brings to my mind the remarks of Mr. Charles S. Clark at our Detroit convention in 1925 during his address on the "Advantages of Friendly Relations."

As I see it after 32 years' experience, the problems of the grain and hay shippers of Ohio are similar to ours and by meeting together as proposed and discussing them we will be able to arrive at a solution of many of them, and at the same time through an acquaintance established at such a meeting with our neighbors in Ohio be able to work more closely with them in the future.

Program for the joint sessions call for the annual business meeting and election of the Ohio ass'n on the morning of the twenty-second. On the morning of the twenty-third our ass'n will do likewise. The program of speeches and discussions for the joint sessions of the afternoons of the twenty-second and twenty-third was planned by Sec'y Cusenbolder and "Bill" Cummings.—Tracy J. Hubbard, Sec'y-Treasurer, Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n, Lansing, Mich.

Advantage of great opportunities for profit can be taken when the elevator is kept in prime working condition.

Wheat ground by 1,037 mills during March totaled 40,556,815 bus., which was 50.4 per cent of total capacity operated. A year ago 1,046 mills ground 38,027,091 bus., which was 47.4 per cent of total capacity operated.

Seven Good Years Coming.

Edgemont, S. Dak.—The past seven years have been mighty hard ones on grain growers everywhere, and especially in the Northwest. They have seen some of the toughest times that agriculture ever knew. There has been the after war deflation, the bottom falling out of prices, dry, moistureless years, hails, grasshoppers and other features, which cause the farmers to shudder when they look back. Banks have failed; farms been sold by the sheriff, and stock and implements put under the hammer. A large number have even deserted the farm. It certainly has been seven years of sore trial to farmers.

But things look brighter today. It seems that we are just entering into our period of seven good years. We predict that 1927 will be a bumper crop year. Old notes and mortgages will be pretty well wiped off by next fall. Already, many banks are re-opening. People are looking up with more courage than they have known for years. The faithful few who have stuck to the farm will begin to receive their reward. Families who, a few years ago, were so anxious to get to the city where they could find a "job," will be looking back with longing eyes to the old farm where they used to raise their own spuds and pork and beans. There will be a decided back to the land movement.—E. H. Klock.

A steep approach to your driveway is not inviting to farmers with large loads of grain.

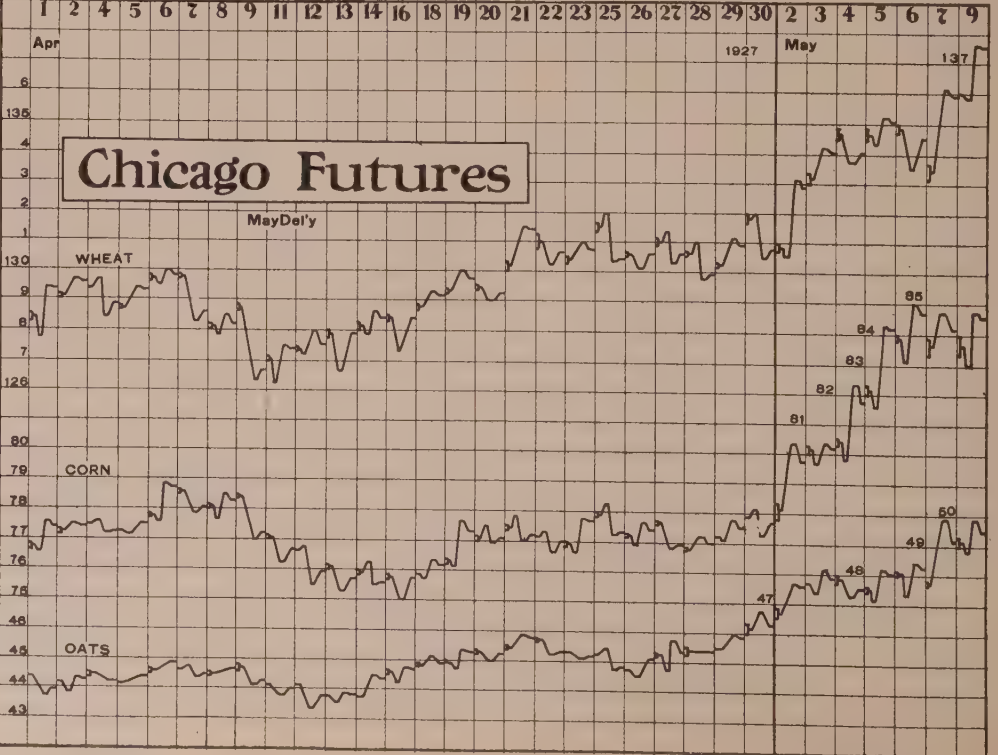
Installing a second leg will greatly increase the receiving or shipping capacity of your plant. "He profits most who serves best."

A solid railing along the sides of a driveway approach would prevent a team frightened by a passing train from running the load over the edge.

An International wheat conference was held in Rome on April 25 at the International Institute of Agriculture. Premier Benito Mussolini presided.

Filling barrels thruout the house with salt water or non-freezing compound might sometime save the life of the operator, not to mention his place of business.

Wagon scales are hardly suitable in these days of large motor trucks for marketing grain. By not installing a heavy truck scale your elevator is closed to large loads.



The Chicago Board of Trade

Address by Frank J. Delany of Chicago before Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Peoria

The Board of Trade is a commercial institution, organized for a single purpose: viz., "maintaining a free, open, competitive market and of enforcing rules of business conduct which compel sanctity of contract and integrity of performance," in the grain, provision and cotton trade. The disciplinary power of the Board of Trade is used to that end, and does accomplish that purpose.

Through agents all over this country, and indeed in foreign countries, it gathers all of the available news that affect grain prices everywhere. And it gives this to the public, viz., to you. It gives you dependable news of foreign markets, crop conditions, crop movements, grain values in all the world markets continuously. It gives you all obtainable facts that help you daily or hourly to make up an intelligent estimate of the values of the grain offered to you by your farmer customers. It does this at no cost to you but at considerable cost to the members of the Board of Trade. When you stop to consider that the men who are buying your grain or selling it for you, furnish you in advance with all information available, you can readily see that you have an advantage in the disposal of the commodity you handle (grain) that is very pronounced, as compared with the situation in which sellers of other commodities find themselves.

What information a merchandizer of other commodities obtains, he obtains as a rule as the result of his own individual search for sources of dependable information and he measures his information against the fund of information possessed by the purchasers, to his own profit or loss—and he must search for buyers. It is because of our highly organized and efficient method that in all the world, there is no basic staple commodity moved to market for a lesser toll than applies to the marketing of the great American grain crops.

The average terminal market charge for selling is about 1% of the value. And this 1% is the gross earning of the agent of the seller.

In turn, the purchaser is willing to work on the same percentage and so we can see how corn can move from the corn belt of Illinois to a European port under a merchandizing charge or a merchandizing net profit of anywhere from 1% to a maximum of perhaps 3%, and to a domestic consumer for even less. This is a very healthy contrast with selling or distributing costs or merchandizers' margins, necessitated by the methods of handling, of other staples. Viewed dispassionately; ours would seem to be a business and a method that merited the hearty approval of all honest investigators who are earnestly seeking to find ways and means to lessen the spread between the price which the producer receives and the price which the consumer pays.

I think most of the country grain merchants take these things largely as a matter of fact and as a matter of course. They depend upon and look to Chicago for complete information on grain values and grain markets.

Practically all other terminal markets in America, likewise depend on Chicago for essential market news.

Competition for Grain.—There is naturally a friendly and healthy rivalry and competition for the farmer's grain between all these markets.

Our business is built on the bed-rock of competition. Competition as an economic principle is in irreconcilable conflict with Socialism. We believe implicitly in the economic soundness of the principle of Competition. Competition as between markets, and competition between merchants in each market with all others. Competition is the very life blood of the grain business. Lack of competition destroys the grain business. It is the test of fitness to survive, but always competition must be fair competition. It is that sort of competition that the rules of the Board of Trade foster and enforce, and it is the sort of competition that it respects and expects. It is the one bulwark against monopoly.

The Board of Trade does more than merely reflect in its operations a freight difference between the values established on its exchange floor and those of other domestic and foreign markets. The activities on its exchange floor do create market values. The test of the value of any commodity is what someone is willing to pay for it. The Board of Trade has in daily operations on its exchange floor a group of men engaged in speculation.

The speculator is a much abused individual and few there are who stop to consider how essential his activity is. We like him when his market views agree with ours. We hate him when they disagree; and his develop to be right, and ours wrong.

During a hearing in the Illinois Senate on the old Lantz bill now revived about two weeks ago, I was asked by a member of the Illinois Legislature: "Does speculation in grain work to the advantage or benefit of the producer of grain?" I unhesitatingly replied that "I do so believe."

Any man who has given any thought to the subject at all, is brought immediately to the realization that speculative activity in any article of commerce always works to an enhancement of price. We see this reflected in land, and in copper, in cotton, in coal, or in any other basic commodity. Stabilized commodities or values are dead. Speculation is competition and competition is the life of trade.

Speculation in Grain Crops permits the continuance of a daily, free, open and competitive market for the farmers' grain crops. It is because of speculation that there is always an open and competitive market for all kinds and quantities of grain crops produced. Because this is an open, a free, a fluid, a continuously competitive market, the farmer can get full cash on day of delivery of his grain, as well as obtain full going market price. It is speculation that is responsible for the present magnitude of the trade in grain for future delivery. It is because of it that the miller, and the exporter, and the warehouseman, and the banker can function as distributors of the immense crops raised in America every year without speculation in their own business and with a minimum margin of profit and with a maximum of security. It is because the speculator speculates that the others do not have to. It is because a speculator is willing to buy corn for December delivery that you are able to sell new crop corn during the summer months when the corn crop is assured; for December delivery or that you will shortly be receiving bids for New Crop Wheat. Because you are

able thus to deal with certainties the local merchant is enabled to safely extend credit. The merchant can thus calculate reasonably closely the certainty that his farmer customer will then have funds in cash as his crop matures, reasonably sufficient to meet the credit obligation.

Because of this, the wholesaler in turn is able to extend credit to the retailer for this purpose. In turn, because of this, the banker can extend the wholesaler the credit accommodations necessary for him to fill in his part of the activity.

Furnishing therefore as he does, a large if not the preponderant share of the activity in the trade in grain for future delivery, the speculator therefore is a man who assumes the chances and risks for the sake of a profit, and relieves the rest of that necessity. He is therefore a useful and a highly important factor in the general commercial economy of grain trading.

Naturally of course I am speaking of men as speculators who are by mental training and temperament, no less than by financial resources, competent to speculate. The others do not survive. And so the great body of speculative talent whose activities do so much to maintain this free and continuous and fluid market are men who by their acumen and intelligent reading of conditions daily, and sound conclusions, have shown a capacity and an adaptability for that activity. That the activity of the speculator is reflected in better prices for the farmer's product is beyond any doubt.

Normally the speculator will pay a higher price for grain for future delivery than will the industry or the exporter pay for grain, for spot delivery. His willingness to do that, has a tendency to lift spot values to the level of the future price ultimately. He intrudes himself as an active daily competitor, and a very resourceful and keen competitor of the industry and the exporter. In so doing he carries for the sake of a profit the load and the risk that the others want to be relieved of. And bear in mind, he is making these prices in Chicago. All the markets in all the world in the final analysis somehow adjust themselves to these either directly or indirectly.

The records of grain prices in America as contrasted with those prevailing in other competing producing countries reveal that American values, over a period of months or over a period of years, average substantially higher than values in those other countries. The activity of the speculator is responsible for this. Thus he is in a practical way a substantial support to the farmer in his effort to obtain all that his product can bring.

Yesterday morning speculators paid in cash for farmers grain delivered on Chicago Board of Trade contracts for future delivery, over \$5,000,000, and this is not an unusual circumstance either. Nearly \$3,000,000 was paid for corn alone. If this does not constitute a competitive demand for the farmers' products, I would like to find out just what would constitute such a demand.

I know that in placing these thoughts before you I have placed before you nothing that is new. Probably every man in this room knows these facts better than I but it is only to remind you of them that I mention them, for it is particularly opportune that you be reminded of them at this time.

The superiority of our system has come to be a matter of world-wide conviction. Foreign investigators coming to our country have almost invariably come for the main purpose of ascertaining how American methods could be introduced into their own country's grain merchandizing problems. All of these investigators are astonished to learn that an activity, working as ours does work, so efficiently; and functioning on such a narrow margin of profit, has been made in recent years, the continuous butt of investigation and legislation by our National as well as our State governments.

The fundamental cause of this is, we all know, the deflation in the price of grain crops in the last six years and the attendant deflation in farm land values and the resultant wrath of the farmer.

Because the farmer as a class believes himself to be the victim of discriminatory legislation at the hands of Congress, it has not been difficult to commit a considerable and a well organized minority; to approval of the McNary-Haugen Bills, of varying degrees of economic absurdity.

Socialism in the McNary-Haugen Bills.—Few of you I think adequately comprehend the danger that threatened the American people in those measures. They represented the first serious attempt to commit our country to a Socialistic legislative program. I am sure that most of us have always felt that if conservatism, patience, dignity and sound reasoning and common sense had any refuge left in legislative halls, that refuge was, in the United States Senate. And yet I heard in the Senate debate on this last McNary-Haugen bill one senator make a powerful speech for the bill because it was not a taxing measure, was not a price fixing measure. And the senator who succeeded him within the next ten minutes announced that he was for the Bill because it was a price fixing measure and because it was a taxing measure. What sort of a bill is it that can win one

[Concluded on page 534.]

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

WHEAT.													
	Apr. 25.	Apr. 26.	Apr. 27.	Apr. 28.	Apr. 29.	Apr. 30.	May 2.	May 3.	May 4.	May 5.	May 6.	May 7.	May 9.
Chicago	130 3/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	129 3/4	130 3/4	130 3/4	132 1/2	134	134	135	134 1/2	135 1/2	137 1/2
Kansas City (new)	122 1/2	122	122 1/2	122	122 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2	125	125 1/2	125	126 1/2	128 1/2
St. Louis (red winter)	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/4	130	129 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	136 1/2
Minneapolis	134 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2	138 1/2	138	139 1/2	138 1/2	140 1/2	143 1/2
New York (domestic)	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	135	134 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2	138	137 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2
Duluth (durum)	142 1/2	142 1/2	143	143 1/2	144	142 1/2	144 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	147 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2	153 1/2
Winnipeg	139 1/2	140	140	140 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	143 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	148	147 1/2	149 1/2	153 1/2
Milwaukee	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	131	130 1/2	132 1/2	134	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	136	137 1/2
CORN.													
Chicago	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77	77 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Kansas City	77 1/2	78	77 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
St. Louis	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Milwaukee	77 1/2	77 1/2	77	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
OATS.													
Chicago	44 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	48	48 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Minneapolis	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	44	44 1/2	45	46 1/2	46 1/2	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Winnipeg	56	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Milwaukee	44 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
RYE.													
Chicago	101 1/2	101	102 1/2	103 1/2	105	104 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Minneapolis	96 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	99	100 1/2	100 1/2	102	102 1/2	102	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Duluth	100 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	105	104 1/2	106	107	107	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Winnipeg	102 1/2	103	104	105	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	108	110	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
BARLEY.													
Minneapolis	74 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Winnipeg	81	81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83	83 1/2	82	82 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

IDAHO.

Grangeville, Ida., May 4.—The spring has been backward; too much moisture. Winter wheat is fair to good; seeding about half completed.—Geo. S. Downer, mgr., Union Warehouse & Supply Co.

ILLINOIS.

Monmouth, Ill., May 4.—Oats acreage about the same.—John Smith.

Weston, Ill., May 5.—More spring wheat and quite an acreage of barley.—C. E. Graves.

Tremont, Ill., May 4.—Oats all sowed, normal acreage; wheat two weeks late.—C. Knapp.

Hammond, Ill., May 5.—Corn plowing is general. Wheat looks fine. Oats spotted.—F. J. Holub, mgr., Hammond Co-op. Grain Co.

Stronghurst, Ill., May 7.—Season is very backward. Oats seeding cut short. Very little corn ground plowed yet.—Stronghurst Grain & Merchandise Co.

Ashland, Ill., May 4.—Wheat looking very fine. Good many oats fields up and look fine. However, a large per cent of acreage was just planted last week. Some not in yet.—V. C. Elmore.

Manchester, Ill., April 28.—Prospects for a wheat crop are as favorable as at this time last year. The acreage of oats will be reduced some this year on account of the lateness of the season.—R. C. Curtis, local mgr., V. C. Elmore.

Springfield, Ill., May 4.—Where winter wheat has not been submerged its condition averages good in the central and southern counties. Both spring and winter wheat are in fair to good condition in the northern division. Oats are spotted, and are not all in. In fact, much of the acreage has not yet been seeded in the south. Meadows are doing nicely.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

IOWA.

Ruthven, Ia., Apr. 28.—Oats acreage is about 75 per cent of normal. Corn acreage will be increased.—Geo. A. French.

Guthrie Center, Ia., Apr. 28.—The oats are all sown and farmers are rapidly preparing for corn planting. The soil is drying out fine.—E. W. Miller.

Sidney, Ia., May 7.—Spring is very backward. Very little corn planted. Plenty of moisture, and oats coming fine.—R. P. Lindsay, mgr., Sidney Elvtr.

Zearing, Ia., Apr. 28.—Oats planting is pretty well completed. Preparations are in progress for corn planting. The acreage will be larger than usual.—F. A. Haase.

Coon Rapids, Ia., Apr. 28.—Oats are pretty well planted, but we suspect considerable poor seed has been sown. The corn acreage will be normal.—Wm. Grettenberg.

Newell, Ia., Apr. 28.—Oats are all sown, but some of the early sown was never properly covered. Rain interfered, but the soil is now drying out well.—E. M. Galbraith.

INDIANA.

Logansport, Ind., May 3.—Crops looking good.—Hirsch Bros. Grain Co.

Carlisle, Ind., April 27.—Wheat looks fine for this time of year. Do not think the freeze hurt it much.—H. D. White.

Darlington, Ind., May 4.—No corn planted as yet, breaking a little slow account of wet weather.—Farmers Grain & Seed Co.

KANSAS.

Iola, Kan., May 4.—Half the wheat washed away by recent floods.—Willis Perea, Perea-Marsh Grain Co.

Spearville, Kan., April 30.—Growing wheat looks fine, nearly perfect. Figure 98 per cent. No other crops sown, land all sown to wheat.—Fred Laudick, mgr., Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Iola, Kan., May 4.—Only 50 per cent of last year's acreage was planted last fall and half that was washed away by floods and heavy rains. Stand of what is left is fine. Conditions all right.—A. M. Dunlap, Iola Mfg. Co.

Hutchinson, Kan., May 9.—Crop prospects at the present time are especially good in this locality as far west as Satanta on the Santa Fe and as far west as Kismet on the Rock

Island. From there on west, prospects are not very good, possibly they will raise one-third of a crop, due to insufficient moisture during the fall, winter and spring. Prospects, however, are that a good row crop will be planted in that country.—L. H. Pettit Grain Co.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 4.—Weather conditions have been exceptionally favorable for farming operations throughout the Northwest for over a week. There have been scattered showers, but a large amount of seeding has been accomplished since our last letter. In many fields grain is up and has a very good stand and color. The rye crop has made very good progress during the past week and shows an improved condition over that of two weeks ago. In some places it looks exceptionally promising, and the crop generally has a prospect considerably above the average.—Van Dusen-Harrington Co.

MISSOURI.

Corder, Mo., April 8.—Wheat in this section never looked better at this time of the season. About 85 per cent of the oats had been seeded in March. Rains have prevented farmers making much headway.—Frerking Elevator Co.

Ladonia, Mo., May 4.—The oats acreage has increased over last year. Late sowing is up and has a good start. Farmers have commenced planting corn. Acreage will be large. Soy bean acreage will be larger than usual.—C. A. Wilder Grain Co.

NEBRASKA.

Pauline, Neb., April 30.—The recent rains put the soil in excellent condition for all crops, making the wheat very promising at this time. All farm work is backward.—Pauline Grain Co.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Wilton, N. D., May 4.—The crop is late in getting in the ground, but we have more moisture here than we have had in the spring for many years.—J. A. Schroeder.

OHIO.

Genoa, O., May 4.—Oats seeding is not completed, as farmers have been put to a lot of extra labor fighting the corn borer and got a late start. The acreage will be only about 80 per cent of normal this year. The early sown winter wheat looks good; late sown is thin but of good color.—H. G. Dehring.

OKLAHOMA.

Jet, Okla., May 5.—Our wheat prospects are almost as good as last year.—M. M. Church, mgr. Farmers Exchange.

Anadarko, Okla., May 5.—Our wheat is looking fine, but the acreage is short.—D. Vollmer, Vollmer Feed & Seed Co.

Fairmont, Okla., May 5.—Hessian fly has ruined 50% of our wheat.—C. E. Foster, mgr. Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.

Marland, Okla., May 5.—Wet weather and the cut-worm have damaged our wheat 30%.—F. V. Cole, mgr. Bliss Co-op. Grain Co.

Gage, Okla., May 5.—If good conditions prevail, we expect to harvest 90% as much as last year.—C. T. James, James Grain Co.

Enid, Okla., May 7.—Crop conditions in our locality about 40 per cent of last year. Wheat looking very poor.—Geis-Price Elvtr. Co.

Fairview, Okla., May 5.—Our wheat prospects are fully as good as last year if not better.—Glen Johnston, G. W. Johnston Grain Co.

Marshall, Okla., May 5.—About 75% of our crop is in good condition. The other quarter is infested with Hessian fly.—J. C. Pearson.

Altus, Okla., May 7.—Our wheat has possibly been damaged 15 to 20 per cent account of the dry weather and high winds.—Leger Mill Co.

Douglas, Okla., May 5.—Our prospects for wheat have been hurt by wet weather and Hessian fly.—Roy Bender, mgr. Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Sharon, Okla., May 5.—About 50 % as much wheat as last year will be harvested. Wet weather and green bug has done the damage.—E. J. Miller, Miller Grain Co.

Weatherford, Okla., May 5.—Our wheat has deteriorated sadly in the past 3 weeks, due to excessive rains and baking of the ground.—W. O. Wheeler, Wheeler Grain Co.

Fairland, Okla., May 5.—We have had too much wet weather. The wheat acreage is small, the oats acreage short and corn planting has been delayed.—Geo. F. Milbourn.

Newkirk, Okla., May 5.—Our wheat prospects are none too good. Have had too much rain and Hessian fly. Expectations are for 50% of a crop.—J. Bergholt, mgr. Farmers Cooperative Elevator & Supply Co.

Frederick, Okla., April 30.—The wheat crop in this section has deteriorated at least 25 per cent in the past 10 days on account of dry weather and insects. Oats and barley are in good condition, but all needing rain.—D. H. Sims, Northwestern Elvtr. Co., Inc.

Homestead, Okla., April 29.—Condition and the stand of wheat are favorable for a fair crop this summer. Few green bugs, but don't believe they will hurt the wheat. Oats and barley are showing some damage, but wheat is farther along.—H. L. Reames, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Edgemont, S. Dak., May 2.—Never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant have conditions been better for a bumper crop in the northwest than they are right now. Despite the fact that many farmers had little grain to plant, quite a large acreage has been put into the ground, the resourceful men finding a way to secure some seed. In April the heaviest snow-storm ever known in the northwest visited this country. It snowed three days and four nights, and the white blanket lay about four feet deep everywhere. It was an exceptionally wet snow. The ground was in good condition to receive moisture as all frost had gone out of the soil. So instead of running away, most of the moisture soaked rapidly into the land. Farmers who had taken advantage of the nice weather just before the big snow and had their wheat planted will reap a big crop. The wheat is already up and coming nicely. Alfalfa, native grasses and other small grains have been greatly benefited. The soil is in splendid working condition, and just right now for the planting of corn and potatoes.—E. H. Klock.

WASHINGTON.

Valley Grove (Walla Walla p. o.), Wash., May 3.—Have good crop prospects now and should have no difficulty in filling our house again this year.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Wheat Acreage and Condition.

Chicago, Ill., May 1. — The area of winter wheat remaining for harvest is 93.3 per cent of that sown, or about 39,006,000 acres, compared to unrevised figures last year of 36,913,000 and 38,398,000, the 10-year average. The 10-year average harvested acreage is 87.5 per cent of that sown.

The condition of winter wheat is 86.2 per cent. Our estimate last month was 85.2 per cent and the official was 84.5. Last May the condition was 84 and the 10-year average is 83.7. Conditions are fairly good generally except that excess moisture has made excess growth of a kind susceptible to heat and pest damage, especially in the southern part of the belt. Such conditions if not immediately corrected preclude heavy yields.

The estimated condition and acreage forecasts a crop of 596,800,000 bus. Last year there were 626,929,000, and the 10-year average is 572,887,000. Increase in the present forecast is due to less than normal loss of acreage during April. There has been practically no change in the indicated yield per acre.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

April Favorable to Wheat.

April was on the whole favorable for the growing wheat crop and estimates of most probable outcome are slightly higher than a month ago. Fear of damage by April freeze in the western part of the wheat belt is not reflected in the reports of correspondents made in the last week of April. The general rains have furnished abundant moisture for heavy growth; indeed, there is apprehension on the part of some reporters that the growth may be too rank.

The abandoned winter wheat area is estimated at 7.6 per cent of the planted area, leaving 38,638,000 acres for harvest, which compares with 36,913,000 acres harvested last year. The area abandoned is somewhat larger than estimated a month ago (6.4 per cent), due partly to drowned out fields, but the area abandoned is less than the 10-year average, which is 12.3 per cent of the planted area.

Reports from correspondents indicate an increase of 1.6 per cent or the same increase as the government reported in March as farmers' intentions. This increase would indicate an acreage of 19,930,000 acres. A 10-year average yield per acre of spring wheat is 12.3 bushels. This yield per acre on the estimated acreage would produce 245,000,000 bushels.

The condition of winter wheat in the last week of April is estimated 87.4 per cent of normal, compared with a 10-year average of 83.7. This condition is interpreted as forecasting 15.6 bushels per acre, and a total production of 602,636,000 bushels, which compares with 626,929,000 produced last year.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Government Crop Report.

Washington, May 1. — The crop reporting board makes the following forecasts and estimates:

WINTER WHEAT.

State.	Acreage, 1927.	*Acres remain- ing to be har- vested.	†Condition May 1, 1927.	†Condition May 1, 1926.	†Indicated by condition May 1, 1927.	†Harvested, 1926.
N. Y.	25	290	88.0	73.0	5,793	4,725
N. J.	1.5	59	84.0	77.0	1,065	1,320
Penn.	3.0	1,050	83.0	79.0	18,302	23,400
Ohio	4.5	1,450	82.0	81.0	25,564	40,252
Ind.	4.0	1,713	89.0	78.0	29,730	33,940
Ill.	5.0	2,163	84.0	72.0	38,155	38,934
Mich.	3.0	929	87.0	75.0	16,407	17,916
Wis.	4.0	65	88.0	85.0	1,345	1,339
Minn.	5.0	191	91.0	82.0	3,702	3,272
Iowa	2.5	300	90.0	85.0	7,514	7,310
Mo.	1.0	1,550	82.0	77.0	20,082	21,820
S. D.	9.0	105	88.0	66.0	1,571	525
Nebr.	4.0	3,426	94.0	80.0	57,968	37,165
Kan.	13.0	10,407	86.0	83.0	143,200	150,057
Del.	1.0	106	87.0	86.0	1,678	2,060
Md.	2.5	489	84.0	77.0	8,010	11,960
Va.	2.0	704	87.0	83.0	8,881	11,336
W. Va.	3.5	136	84.0	82.0	1,771	2,352
N. C.	2.0	480	87.0	88.0	4,677	6,303
S. C.	5.0	66	70.0	82.0	610	800
Ga.	8.0	150	67.0	87.0	1,246	1,710
Ky.	3.0	296	88.0	87.0	3,516	4,773
Tenn.	3.5	464	82.0	88.0	4,642	7,092
Ala.	0.0	8	84.0	85.0	82	94
Miss.	20.0	6	75.0	85.0	78	102
Ark.	30.0	25	80.0	82.0	270	405
Okl.	9.0	4,200	80.0	94.0	51,408	73,745
Tex.	5.5	2,300	75.0	96.0	28,462	32,796
Mont.	12.0	567	85.0	83.0	8,916	6,272
Ida.	4.0	512	90.0	97.0	11,059	10,281
Wyo.	10.0	50	88.0	93.0	836	756
Colo.	22.0	1,177	80.0	81.0	18,362	14,484
N. Mex.	50.0	110	60.0	100.0	1,122	4,876
Ariz.	1.0	41	90.0	100.0	1,051	950
Utah	2.0	149	92.0	99.0	2,605	3,129
Nev.	0.0	5	98.0	98.0	117	120
Wash.	6.0	1,250	92.0	91.0	30,475	19,481
Ore.	3.0	900	92.0	97.0	18,873	17,600
Calif.	3.0	749	91.0	88.0	14,790	12,015
U. S.	8.4	38,701	85.6	86.0	593,940	626,929

*Three 000 omitted. †Per cent.

RYE.

State.	*Acreage, 1927. to be harvested.	†Condition May 1, 1927.	†Condition May 1, 1926.	†10-year aver- age, 1917-26.	†Indicated by cond. May 1, '27.	†Harvested, 1926.
New York....	25	88.0	83.0	89.0	405	434
New Jersey..	38	89.0	83.0	90.0	659	779
Pennsylvania.	77	85.0	82.0	90.0	1,198	1,488
Ohio	40	87.0	88.0	88.0	609	875
Indiana	133	88.0	85.0	90.0	1,849	2,102
Illinois	80	87.0	85.0	90.0	1,218	1,245
Michigan	195	87.0	83.0	89.0	2,680	2,686
Wisconsin	243	89.0	86.0	91.0	3,893	3,840
Minnesota	330	90.0	83.0	89.0	5,643	4,954
Iowa	34	92.0	89.0	93.0	588	542
Missouri	30	87.0	84.0	90.0	371	310
N. Dakota....	1,283	87.0	75.0	84.0	14,734	9,287
S. Dakota....	141	90.0	68.0	88.0	2,030	546
Nebraska	291	95.0	86.0	90.0	4,202	2,606
Kansas	45	88.0	88.0	86.0	578	480
Delaware	4	88.0	89.0	90.0	54	60
Maryland	13	84.0	84.0	89.0	194	270
Virginia	44	89.0	83.0	89.0	568	580
W. Virginia..	10	86.0	85.0	89.0	117	156
N. Carolina..	104	87.0	86.0	90.0	1,176	1,352
S. Carolina..	10	82.0	87.0	86.0	107	112
Georgia	25	73.0	89.0	87.0	219	264
Kentucky	17	91.0	86.0	89.0	209	279
Tennessee	25	86.0	86.0	86.0	258	336
Arkansas	1	80.0	85.0	87.0	10	11
Oklahoma	29	85.0	88.0	83.0	382	558
Texas	14	72.0	94.0	74.0	181	380
Montana	134	87.0	88.0	88.0	1,632	1,284
Idaho	3	92.0	97.0	95.0	46	46
Wyoming	46	92.0	93.0	92.0	643	714
Colorado	85	84.0	87.0	89.0	892	1,024
N. Mexico....	1	65.0	93.0	78.0	10	18
Utah	4	95.0	91.0	94.0	38	36
Washington..	26	93.0	90.0	89.0	319	240
Oregon	12	94.0	94.0	96.0	149	130
U. S.	3,592	88.3	81.5	88.1	47,861	40,024

*Three 000 omitted. †Per cent.

The average condition of tame hay on May 1, 1927, for the United States was 86.8 per cent of a normal, compared with 82.0 on May 1, 1926, and 88.6 the average condition for the past ten years on May 1.

Stocks of hay on farms on May 1, 1927, for the United States are estimated as 10,852,000 tons (11.3 per cent of crop), compared with 11,-

481,000 tons (11.7 per cent of crop) on May 1, 1926, and 12,687,000 tons (12.1 per cent of crop), the average stocks on farms for the past ten years on May 1.

The average condition of pasture on May 1, 1927, for the United States was 87.0 per cent of normal, compared with 74.6 on May 1, 1926, and 82.6 the average condition for the past ten years on May 1.

Cleaning the engine before it is needed may lead to detection of a needed replacement.

Every elevator needs repairs, and the fellow that waits until the new crop starts to move will suffer the biggest handicap.

Barley Movement in April.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1926, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Baltimore	41,695	136,676	63,294	287,119
Chicago	636,000	527,000	182,000	286,000
Cincinnati	1,400	2,800	.....	.....
Denver	37,400	35,700	6,800	.....
Duluth	307,693	62,865	623,677	.....
Ft. William	2,222,012	179,072	5,107,909	61,508
Ft. Worth	99,200	16,000	118,400	3,200
Galveston ....	.....	.....	348,750	.....
Hutchinson	7,500	.....	6,400	.....
Kansas City	8,000	33,000	6,400	19,000
Milwaukee	630,800	428,320	153,059	107,888
Minneapolis	493,410	1,245,480	1,514,890	1,372,380
Montreal	258,654	54,124	4,345	.....
New York	663,000	.....	795,000	.....
Omaha	8,000	11,200	9,600	11,200
Peoria	107,800	126,600	29,400	70,000
Philadelphia	44,018	14,548	82,534	36,595
Portland	56,000	8,000	.....	1,539
St. Joseph	3,500	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	12,800	46,400	24,000	27,200
San Francisco	745,083	709,042	.....	.....
Seattle	35,600	24,000	.....	.....
Superior	351,142	60,654	620,652	.....
Toledo	3,600	4,800	.....	.....
Wichita ....	.....	1,200	.....	1,200

Rye Movement in April.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1926, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Baltimore	84,517	22,702	312,430	17,459
Chicago	67,000	51,000	56,000	13,000
Cincinnati	9,500	7,000	2,800	1,400
Denver	4,500	1,500	1,500	6,000
Duluth	1,017,228	643,339	6,619,616	.....
Ft. William	756,067	16,501	1,074,946	.....
Ft. Worth	6,000	.....	1,500	.....
Galveston ....	.....	.....	103,745	69,285
Hutchinson ....	.....	1,200	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,600	1,400	.....	1,400
Kansas City	7,500	29,700	45,000	31,900
Milwaukee	48,665	69,335	588,178	47,236
Minneapolis	152,670	198,950	184,710	136,700
Montreal	625,050	.....	2,559	.....
New Orleans	77,849	72,000	68,671	63,200
New York	648,500	.....	1,187,000	.....
Omaha	22,400	47,600	120,400	280,000
Philadelphia	7,525	48,846	62,909	58,303
Portland	7,500	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	81,900	219,700	92,300	168,567
Seattle	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Superior	710,436	362,112	3,741,243	.....
Toledo	13,200	9,600	8,320	12,660
Wichita ....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Oats Movement in April.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1926, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Baltimore	75,106	359,178	.....	306,087
Chicago	3,008,000	4,168,000	2,878,000	3,601,000
Cincinnati	388,000	386,000	266,000	252,000
Denver	62,000	136,000	48,000	102,000
Duluth	38,512	994,976	1,097,412	.....
Ft. William	1,456,621	286,597	1,028,356	169,177
Ft. Worth	252,000	310,000	106,000	158,000
Galveston	1,500	4,500	.....	.....
Hutchinson	786,000	680,000	754,000	792,000
Kansas City	220,000	243,100	178,000	1,128,000
Milwaukee	381,800	575,640	1,145,810	452,593
Minneapolis	542,710	2,147,480	2,615,830	3,022,800
Montreal	263,081	347,843	140,605	18,592
New Orleans	76,000	98,000	135,096	39,579
New York	932,000	.....	588,000	.....
Omaha	392,000	348,000	786,000	676,000
Peoria	752,800	864,000	664,200	1,134,800
Philadelphia	103,475	822,538	21,188	567,368
Portland	127,500	137,500	4,656	10,144
St. Joseph	70,000	112,000	12,000	40,000
St. Louis	1,666,000	2,840,000	1,256,000	2,739,000
San Francisco	82,437	74,500	.....	.....
Seattle	36,000	38,000	.....	.....
Superior	52,273	214,418	547,343	13,850
Toledo	1,252,550	297,250	676,125	319,220
Wichita	33,000	12,000	80,000	12,000

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Carlisle, Ind., April 27.—Not much old wheat on hand, less than ever before.—H. D. White.

Corder, Mo., April 8.—Very little corn is moving to market. About 5 per cent more feeding is going on in this vicinity.—Frerking Elevator Co.

St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 26.—The high water is subsiding, but the majority of grain elevators will not resume normal operations before the second week in May.

Iola, Kans., May 4.—Very little wheat back in farmers' hands. About one-twentieth corn back, but this will not move to market. Have reduced local corn stocks by 500 bus. last four weeks.—A. M. Dunlap, Iola Mfg. Co.

Mason City, Ia., May 4.—Towns north of here, Orchard, Osage, Little Cedar, Stacyville, St. Ansgar and Grafton, are all shipping in corn for local feeders. Some of the towns only need another car or two to carry them thru. Are shipping out a few oats.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co., Fort Dodge.

Having scales tested regularly, and especially just before the new movement commences, might possibly eliminate a cause of serious loss.

Wheat Movement in April.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1926, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Baltimore	1,680,085	650,502	2,383,968	757,262
Chicago	1,128,000	973,000	1,275,000	1,072,000
Cincinnati	163,000	222,600	204,400	298,200
Denver	486,000	801,000	75,000	84,000
Duluth	2,724,512	2,539,908	6,499,437	984,662
Ft. William	12,592,603	1,806,724	25,721,773	992,599
Ft. Worth	919,800	198,800	197,400	331,800
Galveston .....	.....	.....	3,374,131	.....
Houston .....	.....	.....	184,000	.....
Kansas City	935,250	413,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	121,000	163,000	476,000	41,000
Kansas City	2,385,600	1,822,500	3,914,400	1,514,700
Milwaukee	99,360	315,000	331,404	145,112
Minneapolis	3,754,620	5,072,700	2,479,460	3,544,120
Montreal	2,895,473	418,309	212,763	17,230
New Orleans	773,100	.....	387,072	88,175
New York	5,960,400	.....	4,320,000	.....
Omaha	589,400	637,000	1,040,200	470,400
Peoria	33,600	108,400	25,200	99,600
Philadelphia	1,320,738	803,059	1,875,851	1,346,654
Portland	1,397,800	2,208,350	1,585,878	471,787
St. Joseph	1,555,800	1,300,000	54,600	124,600
St. Louis	1,353,200	1,977,600	1,350,316	1,498,000
San Francisco	109,200	127,900	.....	.....
Seattle	254,000	417,200	665,733	209,845
Superior	1,568,024	998,613	4,895,671	520,116
Toledo	759,200	491,400	657,360	192,320
Wichita	643,950	425,250	533,250	510,300

The Chicago Board of Trade.

[Continued from page 531.]

senator because it is something, and another because it is not.

We finally hope and believe that the epochal veto message of President Coolidge, presenting as it does a yardstick of common sense, will end that sort of a threat for good and all.

Illinois Legislation.—But we in Illinois are now face to face with a similar situation in our own Legislature. Similar in this, that men of honest purpose are in danger of assisting in the passing of bad legislation simply out of a desire to do something to help the farmer.

And unless the saner, more well considered, more temperate thought among farmers prevails it is very likely that at Springfield this session his representatives instead of doing something for the farmer will do something to him.

And not much can be done there at this time by argument, however convincing, however logical.

The dangerous and sad feature of the situation is that these legislators are not (when it comes to the question of farm relief) reasonable as they are on other subjects. They deal with the whole proposition from the standpoint of prejudice. Logical argument is wasted. "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still," and argument gets nowhere with that type of legislator, or with any legislator in that frame of mind.

What does interest him and what he does respond to is the opinion of those who elect him. As he gets it from them or from those whom he believes represent them.

Out of a rather full and varied acquaintance and experience with farmers has come my conviction that broadly speaking, the farmer does not want to do anything that will injure his market. That he does not consciously lend his influences to that end. For the most part the best farmers in the country take only a casual interest in the uproar made by agitators either in their home localities or in legislative halls, because these activities do not jibe with his common sense. But it is because of this attitude on the part of the farmer—that is his slackness to make himself heard actively against unwise legislation—that the legislators assume that he is for this type of legislation. You know and I know and the farmer knows that in every legislative activity it is a highly organized minority that imposes its views on the legislators, and the unorganized, silent majority wake up to what has happened after it has happened. They condemn bitterly the law after it has been made law but they were not alert to their own interest when and where they should have been.

There is before the Legislature of Illinois at the present time, six or eight bills, one of which the old Lantz bill, is on passage in the Senate. There is also in session in the House Legislative Investigating Com'te, investigating the Grain Marketing Corporation, and the grain trade. This means that there is to be legislation of some character passed at this session in Springfield.

This Legislative Investigating Com'te has announced that its purpose is constructive—and the most recent newspaper publicity indicates this to some extent at least. We shall better determine this when we are shown what sort of laws they are going to recommend. I may say this in passing, however, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to be able to pay a tribute to a young man in his home town, Mr. Benjamin Goldstein, formerly a resident of Peoria and now attorney for this Legislative Committee, has displayed an industry that is amazing and an ability to comprehend the essentials of a very complicated situation and the essence of the problem; in a way at once most surprising and at the same time most assuring. I feel that to the extent that he can help to make it so, legislation proposed will be sane and constructive. He is, however, frank to admit that this committee will try to develop their bill along lines suggested or approved by conservative agricultural interests rather than the Board of Trade. This situation we can accept even if with some misgivings. For in the last analysis there can be no law passed that will help our farmer patron without helping us and no law that hurts us but will hurt him. But the danger lies in that either to this legislative Com'te or to the Legislature, the Farmer of Illinois will let himself be committed to a radical and destructive legislative program—and he will be so committed unless he interferes positively and makes it plain to the Legislature that he will not be satisfied with any program that is not constructive.

For the issue is here: Either the Board of Trade as an institution serves a useful economic purpose or it does not. If it does not it should be closed up. If it does it should not be made the victim of laws, the purpose or effect of which will be to kill it by inches but it should on the other hand be given legislation that will increase its importance and its value to the farmer.

The Board of Trade cannot come to Springfield and battle for its existence every time a

Legislator gets a brain storm and introduces a bill against the Board of Trade. The responsibility for the continued existence of the Board of Trade as an open market place is therefore squarely up to the Legislators and to the Governor of Illinois. Indirectly it is squarely up to the organized farmers of Illinois in whose behalf each bill was introduced (according to the argument advanced by the sponsors of each bill). If the farmers of the state of Illinois want legislation restrictive and destructive they certainly can get it; for there is no force that the Board of Trade can or should interpose that would be of consequence enough to prevent legislation that is really demanded by the farmers. The Legislative Investigating Committee has announced its desire to adopt a constructive program. To the extent that it will permit the Board of Trade to co-operate with it, that co-operation will be given, but it is quite evident that in this com'te as in the legislative halls, the final determination as to what sort of bills will be passed will rest with the farmer of Illinois, and certainly not with the Board of Trade. And he will be represented as favoring restrictive and harmful bills, and to them he will be committed unless he makes known to the Legislature his determination, not to be so committed.

Enlighten Farmers on Legislative Situation.—There is the field of your present and immediate duty and opportunity. You have the respect and confidence of your farmer friends. You meet them daily. They discuss with you the farm problem. It is up to you to enlighten them as to the situation, so that they can lend their powerful influence to shape legislation along constructive lines. They will use reason, not prejudice, when you show them the paramount interest they have in making legislation practical and good, instead of visionary, prejudicial, vindictive and bad.

As we see it, the prosperity of the grain trade at country points and in terminal markets is bound up rather closely to that of the farmer. This I think has been demonstrated rather forcibly in recent years.

We should therefore do what we can to help to a betterment of Agriculture. We can be prosperous only as our patrons are prosperous.

We realize that there is a very much mixed situation in Agriculture, in that though individual farmers may be prospering, an undue proportion of that industry is not prospering. We believe the solution will be developed when the problem has been properly visualized. We are willing, indeed anxious, to help to that end. We are anxious to develop and foster and support sound practical measures.

At the conference on farm relief presided over in Chicago last year by Governor Small, the Board of Trade officially, through me, publicly tendered our help and counsel to this conference. We believed that we might perhaps contribute some sound thought and suggestions, and we still so believe. We believe that the grain man is a dependable and substantial friend of the farmer and not his natural enemy. We believe that there are practical ways in which corn prices particularly can be improved. Since the reasons for distress among farmers vary so sharply, it is plain that remedies must show a similar variance. With one farmer it is too much interest overhead, with another lack of proper machinery, with another high-priced labor, with another undue commitments and lack of credit and collateral. All of these can be corrected. Not by speech making, not by an excited hullabaloo, not by chasing economic rainbows materializing into laws that are in conflict with common sense, but rather by practical and sensible and united thought translated into real performance.

To illustrate my thought—The Bill introduced into Congress at the last session by Stewart of Iowa, providing for the imposing of a prohibitory duty on Molasses imported into our country for the production of Industrial Alcohol is a practical method of increasing our domestic demand for corn. (It will be interesting to you to know that the Tazewell County Farm Bureau first brought this to the attention of farm leaders in Washington when the last Tariff Act was being framed.)

We of the Board of Trade do not pose as economic experts, but we do know something of the problems connected with the disposal of crops—something of those influences that operate to create a price level—and something of the law of supply and demand—something of the psychology of selling grain at home or abroad at the best possible price.

We are anxious that whatever of talent and ability and knowledge we possess shall be freely available to our farmer friends. We want to be of what help we may—not alone as good citizens but as prudent business men.

We want you to ask your farmer friends to see that we are given nothing less than that opportunity.

Meanwhile we shall continue to function in compliance with the laws of our state and the laws of our nation as a free, open and competitive market.

Enforcing honesty and fairness of dealings as between producer and consumer who meet

for trade on our Exchange floor and under our rules.

Thus, and thus only; we shall persevere proudly, and build up solidly, the proud record of commercial achievement by this Exchange during the past two generations.

Thus, and thus only; you and we may leave to our children the memory of a manly business activity carried on in a straightforward, manly way—and we shall have earned the greatest measure of respect and the largest measure of loyalty from those who know us best.

Some Objectionable Features of Elevator Construction.

BY TRAVELER.

As I travel about the country, calling on grain elevator operators in different states, I naturally form some deep seated convictions regarding what I would tolerate and what I would not have if I were a grain elevator owner. I surely would not permit loafers of the nail keg club to make their headquarters in my office, but I would keep that office clean, orderly and inviting. I would make the customers, who did come into it, believe that I was at least equipped to do business and in the mood to take care of their wants.

The man who wastes his business hours playing poker, checkers or even reading about the latest murder or local scandal is not keen and alert to the opportunities of his business. I recently stumbled on to an old time elevator that gave me a nightmare. Just look at it and think what you would say if you came to town on a wintery day when the roads were slippery and you attempted to pull a heavy load of grain up that steep driveway. Would you do it? I wouldn't, I would take my load to the neighboring elevator which has its driveway so low that it barely drains the water away from the pit.

The next thing which did violence to my sense of safety was that long spout running up into the cupola from the cob pile. If a locomotive spark received a warm reception in that cob pile some windy day it would be "goodbye" to that elevator.

To my own way of thinking, the place for the elevator office is at least 50 feet away from the noise and the dirt of grain handling machinery. When the office is that far away it should be unnecessary to maintain a heating plant in the elevator. That chimney running up the spout outside of the driveway is surely an unnecessary fire hazard and if the fire insurance companies charge enough for the risk the owner will surely move it away from the elevator.

Do wagon drivers have to duck their heads in bringing you their business? Eventually some will take their business elsewhere rather than to be inconvenienced. A high wide driveway offers a warm welcome.



Illustrating Undesirable Features in a Country Elevator.

Illinois Grain Dealers Commend Board of Trade

The 34th annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n was favored with clear blue skies and a stimulating atmosphere at Peoria on May 3rd and 4th. Many country shippers were in attendance, and the larger than usual percentage of the visitors who listened to the speakers and completely filled the hall must have been gratifying to those who had arranged the attractive program.

PRES. A. C. KOCH of Breese called the meeting to order in the Banquet Hall of Hotel Jefferson and the Rev. R. Homer Gleason, pastor of the Universalist Church, invoked divine guidance.

LOUIS MUELLER, who welcomed the dealers to Peoria, had more than one reason to be proud of the occasion. He is a grain man himself and that evening was to be inaugurated for his second term as mayor of the city, an honor conferred upon him by the electors who were well pleased at the way a grain man administered the public affairs of the municipality. He said in part:

I wish to extend to you a most cordial welcome. The fact that my business was grain makes me feel at home here, tho I have not been active on the Board of Trade for two years.

In 40 years I never saw a year that we had a poor quality of stuff and high prices. You do not hear the good farmers complain. It is the man who bought land at high prices who complains. The idea of a grain man sending out bids over night and having no market on which to hedge is ridiculous, and the original McNary-Haugen bill would have prevented hedging.

The Armour exposure has made everybody suspicious of the grain man.

Peoria has 93,000 population. We contemplate annexation which will give us a total of 125,000. We have beautiful parks and drives with natural scenery. We have motorized our fire and police departments. My new chief of police has caught counterfeiters for whom the federal government has been searching for two years. Of the stolen property 87 per cent has been recovered. We have plenty of schools and churches.

Some years ago the powers that be took away our main industry, by the prohibition law. Peoria and Pekin are today grinding as much corn as at that time, and the distilleries are using as poor stuff. We have just completed a new hotel, and Peoria is the convention city of Illinois outside of Chicago.

If you get into trouble come to the mayor's office. I will take care of you. (Applause).

PRES. KOCH delivered his annual address, as follows:

President's Address.

For a number of years the grain trade has been annoyed and harassed by regulatory legislation. All hopes for an early moderation of this pernicious antagonism have been replaced by a realization of the fact that political interference has attained the point where the legislative attack on the present system of marketing of grain, as carried on by private interests, commands the principal subject for consideration in our legislative bodies. It was our wish that the grain trade would be relieved of further legislative attacks, and that our sessions could be utilized by the members of the Association for discussion of the problems which might confront them in connection with the operation of their business, but, under the circumstances, that is hardly possible.

On looking into the past, we find our commercial history divided into eras of attacks directed against some specific business or industry. In almost every instance it duplicates the action of an epidemic, which gains momentum until it has depleted its devastation, then gradually subsides only to again appear in some other form and executing a similar destruction. Thus, the oil industry, the railroads and the packing industry have been subjected to the ravages of those forces which seek to disorganize and destroy private enterprise and industry. During the last few years the independent grain trade has been made the subject of similar attacks and abuses.

The present agitation against the independent grain trade is the result of the unsatisfactory conditions existing in American agriculture, and has gained the present impetus thru the fallacious utterances of those men who are

laboring under the theory that the present system of marketing is at fault. In spite of all the time and deliberation given the agricultural problem by the most brilliant minds in the country, not one has offered an original idea or a single solution that resembles any departure from the present system of marketing. On the other hand, all plans embody the present system with a transfer of ownership to the producer on a co-operative basis, or the injection of federal control and regulation. In every instance we find nothing but a duplication of the present marketing machinery.

We do not question the right of the producer to organize and to form co-operative marketing agencies, but we do consider governmental support and exemptions in favor of these plans contrary to the fundamental principles of a democratic government. The independent grain dealer, as an American taxpayer, is entitled to the same consideration, rights and protection accorded or granted any body of men in the same class of business. He is fully justified, by virtue of the rights granted him under the Constitution of this great democracy, in protecting himself against the machinations of those powers which may be striving to do him an injustice.

Co-operative marketing, up to this time, has not contributed a single distinctive advantage to the producer. This system makes it necessary for the merchandise to travel through the same channels that are employed by the independent operator, and its ultimate success or failure, therefore, is influenced by the same vicissitudes that control the efforts of the independent dealer. Confronted with the realization that co-operative marketing, if permitted to function on its own resources, does not offer the promised solution of the agricultural problem, the forces that conceived and fostered the idea, found it necessary to employ some other strategy to retain the confidence of the producer. Without much difficulty these forces enlisted the support of those politicians who detected an opportunity for their personal aggrandizement with the producer. This condition is to be regretted, but past events permit of no other inference. When the complete history of the farm relief legislation, as shown by the recent developments in Congress, is finally written, it will reveal to the farmer the fact that the congressmen and senators, who are posing as the champions of agriculture, not only lack the essentials of economic knowledge, but that they are traitors of the farmers' cause.

In spite of all condemnations and vilifications hurled at the grain trade, we are still free to state that we have no quarrel with the farmer. The interests of the producer of grain and the dealer in grain are mutual, and we, as an organization, stand ready to do anything that is economically sound and proper to advance and promote the prosperity of the agricultural interests of this country. The welfare of American agriculture is of primary concern to every business and every industry of our great nation. It is, therefore, essential that the business men lend their efforts to work out a really constructive solution.

It has been planned to hold a national agricultural conference in which representatives selected from among the leaders in agriculture are to be invited. However, the grain trade should be represented at this conference, and should select men who are considered the best authorities in the country on the marketing question. A conference of this character should be composed of men nationally known as leaders in business and industry. There should be a second group consisting of men fully familiar with existing agricultural conditions, and a third group consisting of grain men who are entirely familiar with the domestic and foreign trade conditions, all free of political and governmental influences. Such a conference should be able to formulate a national agricultural policy that will relieve the present situation, and place agriculture on a basis that will pave the way for the most phenomenal prosperity ever known in the history of our nation.

The legislators at Washington are reveling in an orgy of law-making that surpasses all established records. Figures recently published show that the Senate inquiries and investigations alone have cost about \$1,500,000,000 since 1910, and for 1926 approximately \$275,000. Other figures show that in ten years the cost of government, due largely to the numerous regulations and laws enacted by our law-making bodies, has risen to an enormous figure. Ten years ago one public officer sufficed to administer government to one hundred citizens, but now there is one public officer to about every ten citizens. These statistics are amazing, and it is extremely alarming to find that there is no indication of even a temporary cessation in the activities of our law makers.

Two other bills affecting the grain trade and introduced in the last Congress are the Federal Inspection Bill, introduced in the Senate by Senator Frazier, of North Dakota, and the Burtness Bill, introduced in the House by Congressman Burtness, of North Dakota. The first bill provides that no person at a point of Federal inspection shall receive into a grain elevator or warehouse any grain in interstate or foreign commerce, or make shipment unless the grain shall have been inspected by a Federal grain inspector, and such inspection and grading shall govern the sale or purchase. The latter bill provides for the licensing and establishing of laboratories for making determination of protein in wheat, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish and maintain laboratories for making protein determinations. With such legislation as this, the grain business will eventually become so technical that the country dealer will be obliged to go to college, take a course in chemistry, and then invest in a completely equipped laboratory before he can buy wheat.

During the past few years trade conditions have been anything but satisfactory, and the country grain dealer especially does not seem to feel very optimistic about the future. But that only tends to emphasize the necessity of a closer affiliation of the grain men and a more enthusiastic interest in the work of the organization.

The Grain Trade, as organized today, is based on sound principles, which are the result of long experience and keen competition, and should be able to withstand all pernicious and unfair attacks. The agitation of recent years, altho extremely aggravating to the grain dealer, has resulted in discussions on the marketing question that have been educational to the producer, and have made it possible for him to study the question from all angles.

Local Meetings.—In order to increase the efficiency of the organization, and create a broader interest in its work, a closer relationship of the members is necessary. It might be suggested that the members strive to become more intimately acquainted with each other. This may be accomplished by attending the local meetings, such as the sec'y arranged for during the past year in different sections of the State, or by the members visiting each other for discussions on any trade conditions and operating problems that may be confronting them. There may be labor problems, equipment installation problems, or accounting problems. An exchange of ideas will serve to assist the members in solving these difficulties, at the same time effecting a relationship between those dealers that will result in a better and a finer loyalty toward the organization.

The Ass'n is just what the members make it. If the members will strive to conduct their business on a sound, honorable basis, and in a like manner support the organization in its activities, the Ass'n will have no difficulty in retaining its present prestige and the creditable position it now occupies among the trade organizations of this great State.

W. E. CULBERTSON, Delavan, Ill, read his annual report as secretary, which was accepted and approved:

Secretary's Annual Report.

It is generally admitted that for the past five or six years the grain business as a whole has been a losing proposition. This is, in a measure, due to the fact that for the period just before and during the war the men who knew the least about the grain business made the most money. The old adage "Grain bought too high is always too high" did not hold good. All one needed was to buy the grain. No margin of profit was needed, an advancing market took care of that. However, all good things ultimately end, and after the war these same men lost the most money.

It has taken some mighty hard knocks to cause the dealers to realize that if they are to remain in business, that the grain business, like all others, must be conducted on business principles. The dealers today are, with few exceptions, not only willing, but anxious to do business on a different basis but simply do not know how to start. I have called on those who were frank enough to state they were not making any money, that their investment had little, if any, value and all they were hoping for was that the elevator would last long enough to make them a living as long as they needed it.

They blamed existing conditions on their competitors, but the competitors blamed them. The truth was, one was just as much to blame as the other, for neither was on speaking terms and both ready to believe anything told of each other. I have called on those who stored grain without compensation, for an indefinite period, but did not keep the grain on hand, yet believed they were protecting themselves by buying options. These dealers did not want to store, but laid the blame on competition.

I found those who, after buying the farmers grain, gave the rise of the market. Of course only a small minority follow the practices mentioned, but this minority is just enough to

make a most unsatisfactory state of affairs for a lot of dealers who really want, and do conduct their business so as to maintain a real service for the community they serve.

The evils I have outlined cannot be charged to any one class of elevator. You find among those guilty, the individual; the line house; and the farmer elevator. The country elevator is just as much a utility to the farmer as electricity is to his city brother, and someone is going to give him this service, and I believe those now operating the elevators are the proper ones to do this. I believe they want to, but if they are to do so, the cost of business must be considered and grain bought on a margin sufficient to cover the cost of operation and maintenance.

Held 24 Local Meetings.—All the time that could be spared from the office has been expended in visiting our members and the country trade, and in holding local meetings, since our last annual meeting. I have traveled nearly 10,000 miles by auto and have held twenty-four local meetings. These meetings have been held mainly in the eastern half of the state. The idea for this being, to attempt the organization of the trade into districts, using the eastern state line as a starting point and going west, the eastern half of the state being the greater grain shipping section. Another year it is hoped these meetings may be extended to every section.

We have suffered a loss in membership for the year, as only 16 new members have been obtained, while our losses have been: 13 by resignation, most of these being in the terminals; 12 by business failures; and 5 as a result of consolidation. The membership now stands at 424, with 347 members having paid their dues, and 77 in arrears.

The Arbitration com'te has held no meeting, this being the fifth consecutive year we have been able to make such a report, which should prove our contention, 'Our Members Live Up to their Contracts.'

The Claim Bureau has handled fewer claims than ever before, which can be explained by the fact that the cars furnished by the carriers have been the best ever, and that weights at the terminals have been more satisfactory. Then again, even in these times some of our members are careless and do not file claims for small amounts even if the car record is defective. This should not be, but how to correct it is beyond me.

Our Scale Department has had another record breaking year as to the number of scales gone over, and as a result we have added another truck and inspector. Our inspectors are now out over the territory and will reach everybody in the country grain business, before fall, and the greater part of the trade, prior to harvest. There may be other agencies offering you scale service, but there is none better than that we offer you and it should be borne in mind that if it were not for your Ass'n you would not have scale inspection brought to your door.

Our 1927 Directory of the Grain Trade of Illinois was compiled as usual by your Sec'y and his assistant and issued to everybody in the country grain trade of this state, Jan. 1. Our profit on this publication was small, as we were not able to secure our usual amount of advertising. We expended a greater effort than ever, to that end, but business conditions were against us.

The financial condition of our Organization is not in as good a state as a year ago. We have lost the revenue from our Insurance Department, due to the failure of the Integrity Mutual Casualty Co., which amounted to about \$600 annually, besides a great many of our members, due to existing business conditions, have been slow in sending in their dues.

The following is the financial statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending May 1, 1927:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand May 1st, 1926.....	\$1,810.38
Membership Dues.....	\$4,164.00
Membership Fees.....	40.00
Advertising.....	1,894.60
Claims Fees.....	28.13
Scales Fees.....	386.10
Sale of Directories.....	20.00
Insurance.....	37.23
Total.....	\$8,380.44

DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage.....	\$ 181.80
Annual Convention.....	73.25
Rent.....	120.00
Test Weights (Scale Department).....	100.00
Telephone, Telegraph and Express.....	135.58
Officer's Expense.....	27.00
Printing.....	28.37
Office Supplies.....	161.85
Directory.....	760.00
Dues to National Assn.....	240.00
Dues to Chamber of Commerce.....	30.00
Secretary's Expense.....	758.92
Salaries.....	4,500.00
Total.....	\$7,116.77

Bal. on hand May 1st, 1927.....\$1,263.67

The treasurer's report by M. J. Porterfield of Murdock was read by the sec'y, the figures being the same as those in the sec'y's report. It was received and placed on file. Mr. Culbertson also read the report of the finance com'te, Chas. Hitch, chairman, showing that the books have been carefully and correctly kept. It also was received and placed on file.

E. M. WAYNE, Delavan, chairman executive com'te: At Decatur, last year, the com'te admitted it had nothing to do and was handed a matter. The com'te got the two parties together at Chicago and all was adjusted perfectly satisfactory to both parties, each having been a little to blame. The com'te is very glad to co-operate and adjust any differences.

PRES. KOCH appointed the following resolutions com'te: Fred G. Horner, Geo. E. Booth, H. I. Baldwin, A. H. Shelby and E. M. Wayne; and the following com'te on nominations: Lawrence Walton, Thomas Ogden, W. C. McMichaels, W. A. Webb, and Isaac C. Pratt.

W. M. MOORE of Covington, Ind., was asked to tell about conditions in Indiana: "I have no message of cheer to bring from Indiana." He told stories, one about two Georgia natives, who complained that "Prices are too high. You have to pay double for the bare necessities of life. You sure do, and it is hardly fit to drink at that."

"Members of the ass'n pay the bills and the non-members get the benefits. Support your organization and sec'y. Above all support your organized markets. I want to invite all here to attend the midsummer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n at Lake Wawasee at South Shore Inn."

Adjourned to afternoon.

Tuesday Afternoon Session.

Every seat was taken when the meeting was called to order Tuesday afternoon.

CHAS. QUINN, Toledo, O., sec'y of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, had been assigned the Ass'n as a topic of his address. This assignment, he said, gave him a broad field, since ass'n activities covered about everything. He gave to his auditors three thoughts, first that the grain business is in a transition stage; second, that competition is harmful, and third, that as we can not get away from bureaucracy we might as well accept it. In part he said:

Trade in a Transition Period.

Since the grain trade has been shoved into politics since 1920 you will all agree we are living in a transition period.

When I first visited New York 16 years ago 53 concerns who were members of the Produce Exchange were engaged in the feed business. There are only 3 or 4 today.

Philadelphia 16 years ago had many tables all occupied in the Bourse building. Now you can shoot a gun around the grain tables and hardly hit a man. The membership of the exchange has been dwindling.

On my last visit to New York they were dealing almost exclusively in Canadian grain.

You see no horses. The feed men have all gone out of business. The ground oats go to the dairies and they go thru new channels.

I got an engagement on the Toledo Blade 30 years ago. The editor sent me to investigate reports that around the high schools small glasses of beer were being sold for 2 or 3 cents. I found it to be true. It was due to excessive competition among the brewers who controlled the saloons. The saloons were open earlier and later than the legal time and on Sunday. The people became angry and gave us the Volstead Act.

The Interstate Commerce Act was passed on account of unlawful rebates. The same thing applies with reference to the federal reserve bank, excessive competition.

We had completed uniform grades; but the competition of the different markets was too severe, and the government got into grain grade enforcement.

Competition among theatrical producers forced the censorship of the theater in New York.

We can't get away from bureaucracy.

The philosophy of the co-operative movement is this: "In the beginning we had a colonial system with individualism," which they allege has ceased to meet the situation "and the next step is co-operative distribution."

France made the state everything during the revolution, and it took 35 years to return to individualism.

The Russian revolution is 12 years old, and it will probably take 15 years more to get back to individualism.

Ninety per cent of the men in any business are honest. The trouble comes from the other 10 per cent who do unethical things. That was the situation when the grain grades act was forced upon us by the United States Government.

The co-operative movement began with the country elevator. That was said to be the panacea. Then they started pools. Then they attempted national pools, and they found that would not do. The national pool, according to Sanford Evans, is a failure. The proof is that a world-wide pool is to be organized at Kansas City. The bigger you get the more grain you put together, the weaker becomes your selling position. When the buyer in Europe finds out who owns the grain and where it is he pursues a hand-to-mouth policy.

Mr. Coolidge has told the people that he will not have any price fixing; but the thing he offers is just as bad from the standpoint of you men. The Fess bill is just as bad as the McNary-Haugen bill in its ultimate effects. Why loan billions of dollars of government money so farmers can pool all the grain in one big lot?

Private initiative can not be destroyed without injury to the nation itself. When this agitation gets to a certain point it will cease.

The new federal inspection bill written in the Department of Agriculture followed when the budget com'te asked, "Why do you not take over the whole thing and get the fees and make federal supervision self-supporting?" The bill substitutes federal inspection for federal supervision.

Members of Congress opposed to the Parker bill to regulate the coal business voted to put the government in control of the grain business in exchange for votes against the Parker bill.

FRANK J. DELANY, Chicago: I have to take issue with Mr. Quinn on competition. I think the statement of Mr. Quinn can be carried to a finer degree of attenuation, to one of greed. It is greed that makes all the trouble. We stand on the Board of Trade on the principle of competition. Competition is the remaining bulwark we have against monopoly. The farmer particularly hates monopoly.

Mr. Delany was asked to speak of the Armour scandals, and said: There are two separate bases of scandal. One is a rye deal, which has been magnified by the public press beyond all reason. There was a failure to function on the part of a state inspector. The rye scandal was developed by the police power of the Board of Trade. The press has criticised the Board for not punishing the Armour Grain Co. The directors of the Board of Trade will not lynch anybody under pressure of force.

The other angle is an arbitration between the Armour Grain Co. and the constituent companies of the Grain Marketing Co. at the time the Marketing Co. was created. The quarrel resulted in a private arbitration which was carried on for a year, resulting in an award of \$1,600,000. There has been no suggestion of dishonesty or neglect of duty by employees of the Board of Trade. The Board has appointed an investigating com'te. Had the Board of Trade proceeded to carry on a coincident arbitration either party could urge unfairness. Common fairness demanded that the Board of Trade take no action until all the returns were in.

There remains yet, however, the question as to the guilt or innocence of the officers of the Armour Grain Co. They will be given a full and impartial hearing. If found guilty they will be disciplined.

In no phase of this scandal has there been any suspicion of any officer or employee of the Board of Trade.

JOHN E. BRENNAN, Chicago: If there was any shenanigan at all it was by the state inspector. All the evidence is that it was No. 2 rye.

GEO. E. BOOTH, Chicago: The inspector, Robert McCready, said he saw the rye in the cars and helped get the samples. He insists that it was No. 2 rye. A weighmaster who pinched out a small, 2 or 3 ounce, sample said it was not No. 2 rye. Whatever it was, the

identity of the 5,000 bus. has now been lost. Official evidence at a long trial was that it was No. 2 rye, with only circumstantial evidence to disprove it.

MR. DELANY: No. 4 corn may be sound and merchantable during the winter months, but the matured opinion of the trade was that buyers who had No. 4 corn tendered to them would make criticism resulting in dissatisfaction and a decline in corn prices.

The lack of opportunity to deliver No. 4 corn is not going to affect the price of No. 4, which will be bought on no greater discount and made into No. 3 corn and go into elevators in a condition not to deteriorate.

The difference between May and September corn is due to lack of immediate demand for corn. Some of the finest corn I ever saw went bad last spring.

E. M. WAYNE, Delavan, Ill.: Who decides on posting?

MR. DELANY: The state law provides for immediate posting by the warehousemen. It does not need to be hot to be posted. The alert superintendent of the elevator will call the corn to the attention of his superior. The warehouse has no discretion as to what receipts shall have the corn applied. The law specifies that it must be applied to the oldest-dated receipt. We hope to make some changes in the law to do away with posting. We need constructive legislation. The danger is that they will change the law so that we can not function at all.

The Board of Trade sampling department has barred from the public elevators No. 2 passed as such by the state inspectors and the federal supervisor.

The American chemists taking the markets away from Europe has resulted in an enormous increase in the demand for industrial alcohol. In the year to Dec. 1, 1926, 267,000,000 gallons of alcohol was produced mostly from molasses imported, 600,000,000 gallons of molasses, equal to 46,000,000 bus. of corn. Prohibiting the use of molasses would compel the distiller to go to corn. It would enhance the alcohol price, which receives a duty protection. The opposition would come from the feed manufacturers. I believe it would help our farmer friends.

MR. DELANY delivered his prepared address, which is published elsewhere.

W. H. McDONALD, Chicago, federal supervisor, delivered an address on "Grain Grading, Sampling and Loading," which is published elsewhere.

MR. McDONALD: We do not always lower the grade. A lot of rye loaded out on warehouse certificates for No. 2 we raised to No. 1.

MR. QUINN: My purpose was to find out how you people felt about federal inspection. This problem will be before the grain trade next fall, and the G. D. N. A. would like to know whether to promote or impede its passage.

MR. HUBBARD, Mt. Pulaski: Personally I am very much opposed to any change. I am

thoroly convinced that the present system with state and exchange inspectors working under federal supervision is preferable, because the two services are distinct.

Now the federal government has nothing to do with selecting the men other than licensing them. If you do away with this system you tend to build up a bureaucracy.

A supervisor would be placed in a most difficult position if he had to pass on a federal inspector's work. The inspection of our grain for a number of years past has been very satisfactory.

MR. CULBERTSON told about the numerous local meetings that have been held in the eastern part of the state, beginning at the Indiana state line. He asked whether these local meetings should be continued.

No one spoke against the local meetings, and several expressed their warm appreciation.

GORDON HANNAH, Chicago: The majority of the men at one local meeting I attended were farmers elevator men and the rest were regular elevator men; and they discussed what I never expected to hear, the margins to be taken, and they had a very friendly feeling when they parted.

Free storage of grain is the next detriment. Why should you give away your storage space? Why should a man borrow money at the bank at 6 per cent interest and loan it to the farmer without charge? I hope Mr. Culbertson will go over the state again. The better understanding you have with your neighbor the better you are going to get along.

Adjourned for banquet.

The Banquet.

At the banquet in the evening E. M. Wayne acted as toastmaster, and he read a telegram from Major General Thos. Q. Ashburn, chairman of the Inland Waterways Corporation, informing the guests that he was unable to be present to deliver the address called for on the program.

The time remaining, however, was well occupied by the other speaker, Wm. E. Hull, Peoria, member of Congress, who before he finished, expressed a fear that he was boring his auditors. He talked about marketing, and one of his suggestions was the building of large grain elevators in the interior so that the farmer could hold his crop from year to year. Mr. Delany arose to express his doubt of the wisdom of holding grain so long, stating that "The wheat grown south of a line drawn from Chicago to Omaha can not be stored safely for three years, on account of weevil."

Mr. Delany told of the completion of waterway improvements that would reduce the cost of transporting grain from Chicago to Europe 3 to 6 cents per bushel.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

Wednesday Morning Session.

E. P. MILLER, Chicago, spoke on the relation of cash and future prices and demon-

strated by the aid of charts that the past is an indication of future prices. His address is published elsewhere.

J. A. SCHMITZ, Board of Trade Weighmaster, Chicago, delivered an address on "Weights" which is published elsewhere. Replying to a question, he stated that not 5% of the cars arriving at Chicago had shipper's weight cards. "It is our practice to send the weight cards to the shipper's representative at Chicago."

MR. CULBERTSON: Sec'y C. B. Riley is interested in wheat pool operations and wishes to know if it is a fact as stated by Mr. Settle that the Indiana pool has 700 members in Illinois.

F. G. HORNER, Evanston: There may be a few in Lawrence County. One of the farmers elevator companies to whom we sold out opposed it very vigorously. The farmers elevators are opposed to the pool.

MR. HORNER presented the report of the Resolutions Com'te, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolutions.

Support for Sound Relief Plans.

In recent years there have been many attacks upon and much criticism of the grain business and present marketing system. These attacks have been largely instigated by agitators and politicians seeking the farmer vote and have endangered the best interests of the farmer. We appreciate the necessity of bringing agriculture to a parity with other industries and pledge our support to sound and economic methods, but we condemn the pernicious and unsound legislative plans, as represented by the McNary-Haugen bill, wisely vetoed by President Coolidge, and we urge united action on the part of all branches of the grain trade and allied interests in order that the producer and consumer may retain the benefits of the present marketing system.

Favor Waterway Improvement.

We appreciate the great direct benefit which will come to the farmer from low cost water transportation to the Atlantic via the great lakes and St. Lawrence River and to the Gulf via the rivers and we urge Congress to pass necessary legislation and appropriations to develop the greatest possibilities in these waterways.

Federal Inspection Not Warranted.

The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n is steadfast in its opposition to all extensions of governmental activities into business affairs and it believes that our present system of grain inspection, licensed and supervised by the Federal authorities is now progressing to as near perfection as can reasonably be expected from a science which, at best, will never be an exact one, and we believe that Federal inspection is not warranted unless a far better prospect of improvement over the present system can be shown than is apparent at this time.

For Tariff on Black Strap Molasses.

The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n is now and has always been anxious to further every plan which promised any betterment of the condition of its farmer patrons and it believes that at this time no more simple or effective relief can be afforded than to place such a tariff upon the importation of black strap molasses as would completely remove this commodity from competition with corn in the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

Officers and Directors Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.



Left to right: L. B. Walton, Mayview; Thos. Ogden, Champaign; Sec'y W. H. Culbertson, Delavan; F. S. Ware, Butler; Pres. A. C. Koch, Breese; E. M. Wayne, Delavan; L. W. Railsback, Weldon; F. G. Horner, Lawrenceville.

Commend Chicago Board of Trade.

We have been entertained and instructed by our speakers and we sincerely thank them for the important part they have had in the convention program. We appreciate the information given by Mr. Frank Delaney in regard to the Chicago Board of Trade and we commend that exchange for its recent action, punishing those guilty of violating its rules, and its continued efforts for improving the present marketing machinery for the benefit of the entire grain trade.

Thanks to Hosts.

We wish to express our thanks and appreciation to the City of Peoria, and the Peoria Board of Trade, who, during this convention have surrounded us with such gracious hospitality and again burdened us with a further debt of gratitude.

L. B. WALTON, of Mayview, presented the following list of officers and directors for the ensuing year, and they were unanimously elected:

Pres., A. C. Koch, Breese; 1st v. p., L. A. Tripp, Assumption; 2nd v. p., H. P. Meentz, Clifton; treas., M. J. Porterfield, Murdock; directors, B. P. Hall, Freeport; E. M. Wayne, Delavan; O. H. Collins, Tuscola; Nick Hubbard, Mt. Pulaski, and L. B. Walton, Mayview.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Ohio Elevator with Corn Crib and Feed Grinder.

In Indiana and Ohio country grain dealers give considerable attention to the handling of ear corn, and in many cases find it advisable to have the crib for ear corn built adjoining the grain elevator building so as to use the mechanical power of the elevator to fill and empty the crib.

This method has been well worked out in the new elevator built for the West Jefferson Elevator Co., at West Jefferson, O., a town on the Pennsylvania R. R., 12 miles west of Columbus.

The elevator proper, of 20,000 bus. capacity, is of cribbed construction, while the corn crib adjoining is of studded construction and of 10,000 bus. capacity.

The bin structure of the elevator is 20x28 ft., and 42 ft. high above work floor, divided into 6 bins, the four corner bins extending down to the basement ceiling, while the center bins are hopped overhead the work floor, leaving a workroom of 12x20 ft. The cribbing is 2x4. Above the cribbing is the scale floor, 10 ft.,

with a 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and above this is the cleaner and head floor, 18 ft., containing a No. 7 style A Monitor Corn and Grain Cleaner. From the scale grain is loaded out direct thru a spout of 8-inch well casing into cars.

The driveway, 12x34, is right outside the cribbing; and beyond the driveway is an office and workroom 12x28, with two small screenings bins in one corner, and beyond this again is a shed 13 ft. 8 ins. by 28 ft. with a loading platform for wagons under the discharge from the J. B. Sedberry Hammer Mill in the basement.

The hammer mill is direct driven by a ventilated inclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motor. A pulley on the shaft of the mill drives a belt to countershaft, where a second 3-inch belt reduces speed to the drive of the chain feeder drawing material to be ground from the sink in the driveway, so that the chain feeder operates only when the mill is running.

The driveway contains an overhead truck dump of the McMillin Style, and three dump doors in the floor, one for the grinder and the other two for the sinks feeding by chain to the two elevator boots. One leg has 15x7 cups, 16-in. centers, and the other 12x6 cups 12-in. centers. The legs are driven by 5 and 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motors, by 4 and 5-inch belts to countershaft having sprocket and chain to head shafts. The cupola is 16x20 feet, iron clad, as is the entire plant. The ear corn leg discharges at the head either thru a large spout into the cribs or into the cleaner. The cobs go to a cob room over the driveway. Also over the driveway is a large dust room. A cleaner is provided for cleaning seed.

In the basement is the Western Pitless Sheller driven by a 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor by an Allis-Chalmers Texrope Drive. In the basement also is the 5-h.p. motor operating the dump.

The corn crib has 2x6 studding 12-in. centers, with 1x6 inch beveled slats covered with galvanized wire cloth, and is divided into four bins. The sills of the crib rest on cement concrete walls, as do the other parts of the structure.

A modern manlift gives easy access to the cupola. In all 8 motors of 75 h.p. are required to operate the plant. The house was designed and built by the Reliance Construction Co.

This new plant stands on the site of one burned Sept. 2, 1925, and last year 128,000 bus. of grain was handled without an elevator, by Fred P. Weber, manager, who has had charge for the past six years. When he took charge,

the firm was Teegardin & Swisher and the business was retail coal and grain. Now Mr. Weber is the majority stockholder and each year the side lines alone amount to over \$100,000, in feed, seed, coal, cement, fertilizer and fence posts.

Developing Side Lines.

The possibilities in broadening business enterprise and extending its efforts along new lines is effectively indicated in an editorial published in a recent issue of a popular weekly. It says generous rewards follow ingenuity in the creation of new markets. While not meant particularly for the grain trade some of the remarks are nevertheless applicable.

In the years since the war the grain elevators throughout the middle-west have found it necessary to handle side lines in order to stay in business. Farmers have found it necessary to diversify, cutting down the acreage they formerly devoted entirely to grains. The grain dealer has had to extend his activities accordingly.

In a small town in Illinois two dealers have extended their interests to include coal, lumber, implements, hardware, and even small-scale department stores.

In Michigan is a cream station which has expanded to include produce, fruit, a line of staple groceries and dry-goods.

The movement is growing westward. Nearly every convention of grain dealers now discusses sidelines at some time during its proceedings.

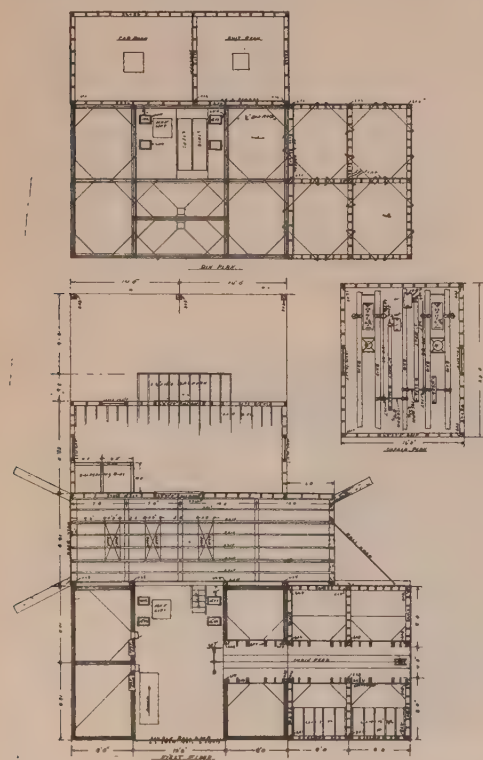
Elevators of the Northwest are showing a marked inclination to install cleaners and attrition mills.

In southern Kansas one dealer is reputed to have made \$50,000 last year by selling combines and buying harvested grain.

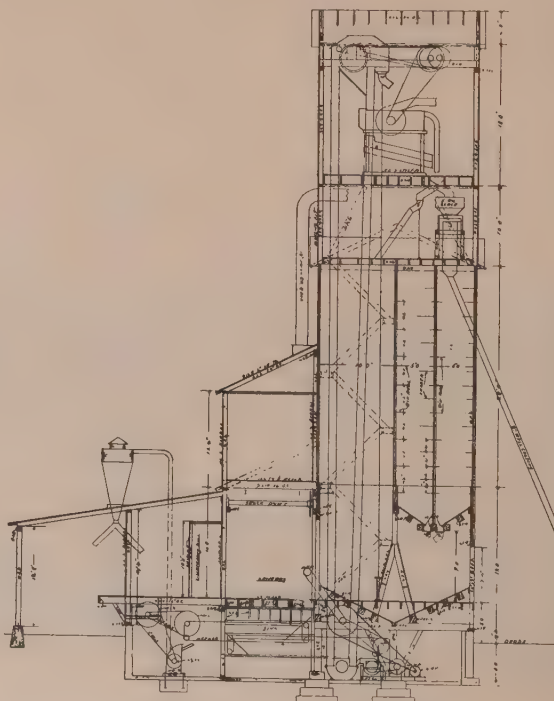
The idea is to catch the 'profits going and coming.

When the auto dealer takes your old car in trade for a new one he contrives to make a profit on both machines. Sometimes he doesn't succeed. But his purpose is to pick apples from two orchards. Big rewards await ingenious pioneers. Isn't there some way you can improve your grain business by swelling your margin in keeping with your inflated expenses?

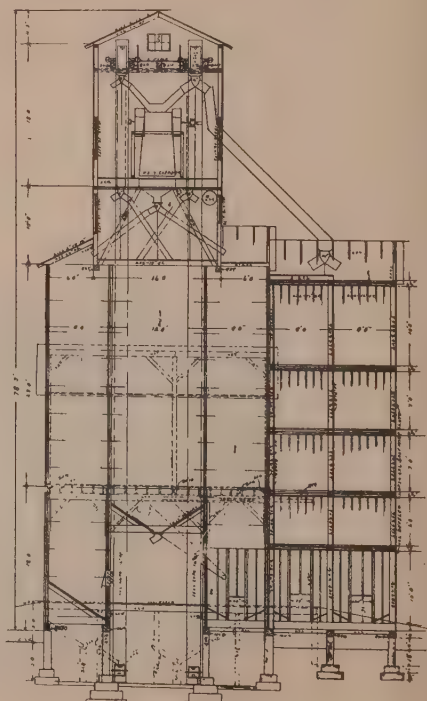
A coat of light-tinted enamel on the walls of many a dingy dark elevator office would brighten the operator's horizon, his outlook, and freshen his attitude towards both his customers and his patrons.



Bin, Cupola and First Floor Plans.



End and Side Elevations of 20,000-bu. Elevator and 10,000-bu. Crib at West Jefferson, Ohio.



Terminal Elevator at Green Bay, Wis.

Green Bay is a broad, wedge-shaped, body of water extending from Lake Michigan into Wisconsin and having farthest inland the city of Green Bay. Here the C. & N. W. Ry. Co., C., M. & St. P., and the Green Bay & Western have 7 lines of railroad converging, the Northwestern, originating a heavy grain traffic, being sufficiently interested to maintain a grain elevator at Green Bay.

After the burning of the old elevator it was decided to erect a fireproof plant on practically the same site, and the new house, which is shown in the engraving herewith, was completed recently. It is operated by the Cargill Elevator Co.

The plant comprises a 2-track shed, and 10 reinforced concrete tanks, two of which are built higher to form the head end, with a total storage capacity of 403,700 bus.

THE STORAGE tanks are 25 ft. inside diameter, with 7-inch walls, in two rows, 51 ft. 10 ins. wide and 139 ft. 7 ins. long over all. The height from track rail to ridge of roof is 178 ft. The bottoms of the tanks are of steel, to gain increased storage space at reduced cost. The two end bins are subdivided into quarters. The other 8 large bins have Zeleny Thermometer equipment. Over these 8 bins is a corrugated iron cupola containing two 36-inch

belts extending into the bin floor of the head end. Each belt has a worm driven tripper. Under the tanks are two 36-inch shipping belts, each spouting to either leg, so that grain from any bin in the house or all bins in the house can be thrown to either leg for mixing purposes. Six of the tanks have a capacity of 39,100 bus. each, two of 38,900; three interspace bins, 8,750 each; one interspace, 8,450; 16 cleaner bins, 3,350 each, and one shipping bin, 3,000 bus.

THE WORKING HOUSE is created by making a cleaner floor in the two end tanks part way up, each tank having 4 bins above and 4 bins below. The two elevator legs have 72x32 inch head pulleys, and 30-inch belts of 6-ply rubber. The buckets, 14x8 ins., are in two rows, staggered, 9 1/2 in. centers, in each row, and of V shape. The belt travels 850 ft. per minute, being driven by 100-h. p. motor with Stewart-Falk helical cut reduction unit, each set consisting of a flexible coupling, pinion shaft and bearings, leg head shaft and gear on same, gears and pinion mounted in an oil-tight housing and running in an oil bath. On the head shaft of each leg is a Falk Back Stop.

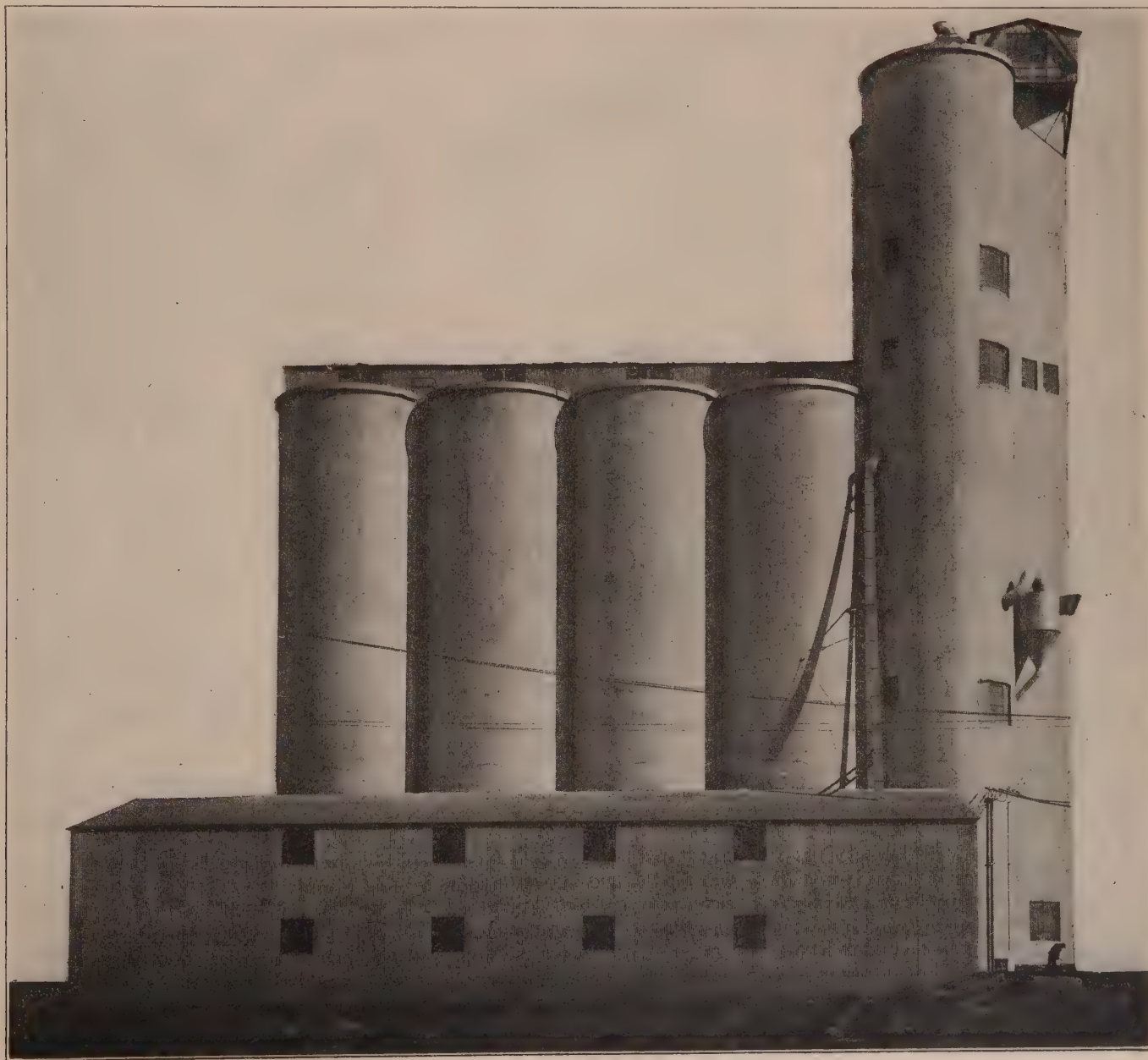
Each of the two legs has a capacity of 15,000 bus. per hour, each discharging into its own garner of 2,500 bus. capacity, below which is a 2,000-bu. hopper scale with turnheads for reaching the different bins adjoining, the ship-

ping bins, the two car spouts and the two 36-in. storage conveyors on the bin floor. The weighbeams are set on the bin floor so that the weighman can set the turnheads and take care of the weighing, thus eliminating one man.

Elevator legs, garners and scales are equipped with the Rudd-Sinks Dust Prevention System. This system consists of a fan on the motor shaft creating suctions where dust is separated from the grain. The leg motors have to be large enough to start the leg under full load, but the fan takes no power when starting. The fan takes power only when at full speed, the elevation of the grain then requiring less power, so it is not necessary to have the leg motor any larger to operate the dust prevention system.

When garner gates are shut the valve in the gate is automatically closed so that no unbalanced air condition will exist when the grain in the scale is being weighed. The dusty air is kept in the scale hopper. The system removes the extremely fine dust which is most hazardous once and for all. The dust prevention machinery was supplied by the Day Co.

Room on the intermediate cleaner floor is provided for a No. 15 warehouse separator and a 1,500-bu. oat clipper, both supplied by the Huntley Mfg. Co. From cleaner floor, grain can be spouted from either of the four bins above the cleaner, which is located in the



400,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator of the C. & N. W. Ry. Co. at Green Bay, Wis.

tank nearest to dock spout, by means of fixed spouts, which means that if the plant is not cleaning there is 13,400 bus. available storage that can be used for shipping bins.

One dock spout is provided at the cleaner floor level for loading grain into vessels. By-pass spouts are provided from the bin floor to the cleaner floor, and from the cleaner floor to the basement, so that all the bins above and below the cleaner and clipper can be used for workhouse bins by by-passing around the cleaner. Grain can be drawn from any of the bins above the cleaner or clipper and spouted to the leg by means of the by-pass between the cleaner floor and first floor. Cleaning and clipping can go on for a long time without the service of a leg. The far scale will reach two of the shipping bins, and the near scale will reach all four.

In the work house a spiral stairway extends to head floor, and an employes manlift from basement to bin floor.

Floors and roof are of reinforced concrete, the roofs covered with composition, 4 ply, tar, pitch and gravel.

THE TRACK SHED houses two tracks with four receiving sinks. The shed has a structural steel frame and is covered with galvanized iron, No. 22 gage on the roof and No. 24 on the sides. Cars are moved by a 2-drum car puller having on each drum 500 ft. of 6-strand, 19-wire, 7/8-in. plow steel cable. Under the tracks is a 36-inch belt conveyor delivering to both elevator boots.

Red and green signal lights are provided, the illumination being by 40-watt lights in vapor-proof globes.

THE ELECTRIC MOTORS are of the double, squirrel cage, type giving high torque and low current at starting, with dust-proof and self oiling bearings. The current is 440-volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle. All were supplied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Each of the legs has a 100-h.p. type "HJ" 1200 rpm ball bearing motor with type "CCOR" compensator. The clipper has a type "H" 75-h.p. motor, 450 rpm direct connected to the machine. The cleaner has a 15-h.p. ball bearing motor of type "HJ," running 1500 rpm, belt drive.

All of the belt conveyors are driven by a set of spur gears consisting of cut cast iron gear and bakelite pinion. These are of 15 h.p. except for the belt under track shed which has a 10-h.p. motor. The power shovel is pulled by a 20-h.p. slip ring motor.

The car puller is operated by a 40-h.p., type "HH," ball bearing slip ring motor equipped with special resistors to provide easy starting conditions. The control of this motor was provided with a double throw switch for reversing purposes so that the cable could be slackened if necessary.

The deck spouts were supplied by Sprout, Waldron & Co. The Weller Metal Products Co. furnished leg casings, dust bins, conveyor supports, circular stairs and miscellaneous structural steel.

Except the steel casings all elevator leg equipment was supplied by the J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co., who also furnished all belt conveyor equipment, 8 power shovels, car puller, two worm gear trippers, the large head pulleys and special boots.

The plant was designed and erected by Jas. Stewart & Co.

"Time and tide wait for no man," may aptly be construed to cover the onrushing tide of the incoming crop. Little jobs of getting the house ready take lots of time.

A project that will serve as a clearing house on marketing legislation has been established by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at the request of the National Ass'n of Marketing Officials. Work upon it is to be started immediately, under the leadership of H. F. Fitts, assistant to the chief of the bureau. He will assemble Federal and State legislation relating to marketing, and keep the data complete and up to the minute.

Iowa Dealers Denounce Unloading Charge and 5-Day Appeal Rule

Sunshine and spring breezes favored a large attendance at the 27th annual convention of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia., April 27 and 28. The early hours of the first morning were devoted to registration and renewing of acquaintances.

Wednesday Morning Session.

JOEL TUTTLE, sec'y Des Moines Chamber of Commerce, heartily welcomed the delegates in the Oak room at the opening of the first session. He mentioned an experiment being conducted by the Chamber of Commerce. It is supplying speakers, who have a wealth of statistical information concerning Des Moines and Iowa at their tongue-tips. They show how the state has steadily increased its consumption of farm and industrial products. This makes an encouraging note. It has proven very beneficial in lifting the depressed spirits of such as have been impressed with denunciatory rumblings of weeping politicians.

He told also about the great capacity of the state to continue to produce an unlimited wealth of agricultural products for a long time to come.

PRES. CLIFFORD C. BELZ, Conrad, gave his annual address:

President's Address.

This is the 17th annual meeting of our Ass'n at which I have been privileged to be present. This is the fifth time I have attended such a session in the splendid city of Des Moines, and each time I have found our Capitol City an ideal host for the occasion. This is the second time I have appeared before you with an annual message, and I propose to depart somewhat, with your permission, from the routine usually followed by such reports and substitute instead a brief discussion of some of the problems that confront our business existence, with possibly a little story thrown in here and there to add spice to the argument.

Any grain man who has actually worked around his elevator cooperating cars and waited for the train crews to set up some empties will appreciate this story of the young lady not familiar with the switching language of railroad men. She happened to be walking near a depot where a freight train was being made up. One of the brakemen shouted, "Jump on her when she comes by, run her down by the elevator, and cut her in two, and bring the head end up by the depot!" The young lady fainted and fell into the arms of the conductor.

Business and trade conditions the past year have been below normal and the grain trade in general has operated under the added handicap of short crops and poor quality. In addition, the constant menace of unfavorable legislation has tended to distort our optimism in the ultimate destiny of our own business, and has generated an uncertainty that was very discouraging. However, we are proud of the fact that the trade in general stuck by the ship and still carries on in anticipation of better times. This reminds us of the story told of the evangelist who paused in his sermon and said to his large audience.

Dealer Wanted to Go to Hell.—"If there is a man in this audience who would like to go to hell let him stand up." One lone grain dealer stood up. "There must be some mistake," said the evangelist, "You didn't understand, did you, brother? Surely you don't mean that you want to go to hell." "Well," replied he, "why not? Everybody says that's where the grain business has gone." You see he had the correct idea. If business failed to come to his door he was perfectly willing to go out after it.

As we said before we are proud of the business in which we are engaged and the trade ethics under which it is conducted. No business in the world is consummated under such small margins of profit and where the question of personal honor so often is the only contract. We are proud of the men who represent the grain trade here today, and who would not permit for one moment the ethics of business as illustrated in the following story.

The past year has been a progressive one in Ass'n matters. The state has been divided into nine zones and a director elected from each one. Our sec'y has held quite a number of local meetings thruout the state, besides making a large number of personal calls. Interest in ass'n affairs has been revived and appreciably

stimulated as evidenced by the splendid number in attendance at this annual meeting.

Licensed Inspection.—Much dissatisfaction and annoyance and, in some instances, considerable financial loss to the country shipper has arisen the past year caused largely by the difference in grading corn at inland receiving points and the various terminal markets. We appreciate that this confusion has arisen primarily from the "human element" that enters into the ultimate determination of the "damage" content of a sample, and is a question of judgment on the part of the individual conducting the test rather than a mechanical process.

Yet we must admit that a difference of one grade resulted in a discount of at least two cents per bushel during the big run of old corn last Fall, and resulted in a loss to the shipper which he could not afford. This disparity in grades between various terminal markets has been brought very forcibly to the attention of the Federal Supervisor of Inspectors at Chicago, and we trust that the matter will be adjusted in the Inspection Department itself so that the same injustice will not be repeated on this crop. As an ass'n of grain handlers we must insist, however, that any one identical sample of corn will be graded the same irrespective of the market to which it may be consigned.

Corn Borer.—A vital problem confronting the territory represented by the majority of the members of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n is the control and ultimate eradication of the European corn borer. We are absolutely positive that very few of the real dirt farmers in the regions likely to be infested with this pest realize as yet how vital and how deadly this awful menace may become. Should it gain a foothold here in the Great Middle West it would simply paralyze our agricultural prosperity and undermine all commerce in general. And it is strictly up to each of you grain men present to appoint yourself a com'te of one to boost and assist in disseminating any information upon this subject that will hasten its speedy and complete extermination. Our ass'n should endorse any and all appropriations by State or Federal Government for promoting this work.

Free storage of grain for the producer is a relic of the past and should be discontinued by the grain trade. Even where a fee is charged for this service it is not proving satisfactory nor profitable, and is slowly but surely being discarded by the better well-posted operators.

Mr. Folger's experience is an example to which this practice may lead.

County Agents.—The popularity of the county agent is fast waning in Iowa. We understand that citizens of Crawford and Marshall Counties have both sent separate petitions to the state legislature urging the repeal of the law that created the office and provides for most of the funds for its maintenance. Too many of these county agents are applying themselves in wrecking commerce rather than helping agriculture and are bringing down upon their own heads the wrath of the class which they were intended to help. They are not an asset to the agricultural prosperity of our State, the office should be abolished, and the expense contingent thereto eliminated for the benefit of the taxpayer.

Side Lines.—Every elevator operator should interest himself in the question of profitable side lines for his business. The country grain business, due principally to increased live-stock feeding on the farm, is rapidly approaching, if it has not already reached, the point where it must take on added lines to prosper in a way that the necessary overhead investment demands.

Operating a feed grinder is one of the most profitable side lines directly related thereto, and whenever and wherever possible can profitably be installed in connection with the elevator plant. Usually the grinder can be operated by the regular elevator man at no great additional outlay for labor on the part of the owner, and nets a nice sum at the end of the year.

Other side lines are mill-feeds, grass seeds, salt and coal, but will not be discussed at length here, and are only mentioned as a subject for your consideration.

Farm Relief.—The paramount question of the day before the Agricultural West and the legislative bodies of our State and Nation is farm relief. The McNary-Haugen bill with its style of aid for the farm went down to defeat under the President's veto, as rightly it should, for it contained proposals which were neither practical nor legal under present conditions. Yet the spectre remains, gentlemen, and its ghost will arise and will never be downed until aid is granted the farmer in some form or other. The farmer demands and certainly is entitled to a fair pay for his labor. Give him as much per hour for the day he puts in as the laborer of the East demands and receives for the hour he

toils and every energetic farmer in Iowa will be reducing his mortgage and buying more land instead of appealing to the bankruptcy courts for relief.

Agriculture is the basis of all wealth, and the balance-wheel to prosperity. Wreck that, and we ruin the whole fabric of society. And just now we pray for a Moses to rise up from some corn-field and lead us out of the Seven Years of Famine into an era of Equality and Prosperity for the Farmer and his Family who wrest their livelihood from Old Mother Nature.

We are strictly opposed to any further governmental interference in business. We object to higher taxation, increased railroad rates, excessive speculation, price fixing, or government paternalism. But we do stand shoulder to shoulder for the farmer in his fight for better and more equal conditions. We are Americans first, last, and always, and pin our faith in the ultimate triumph for equality and prosperity in the grand old U. S. A.

DAVE O. MILLIGAN, of Des Moines, gave the sec'y-treas. annual report:

Secretary's Report.

The field work of the Ass'n was carried out last year as planned and in taking care of this work your Sec'y traveled over 5,000 miles calling upon members and prospects in an effort to promote interest in the Ass'n work. He found that there was a great deal of work to be done on the field for the various grain men as a number of perplexing problems were presented to him for help, besides a number of arbitration cases which were settled in an amicable manner.

The grain men were exceptionally courteous and gave him their closest attention while listening to the benefits and opportunities that the Ass'n offered to legitimate grain dealers. Farmer elevators were solicited and visited the same as independent and line elevators, which is in accordance with the ideas of the Ass'n.

Local Meetings.—In connection with this field work a number of local meetings were organized and held thruout the state, much to the enjoyment and interest of all those who attended. The group meetings are of an exceptional benefit to the grain dealers and they should put forth every effort to promote and aid their continuation.

This year the Ass'n and Insurance Company are combining the work of the field men so that they are now calling on the elevators in the interest of both the Insurance Company and the Ass'n. We find that this works out very nicely as the field men are experienced grain and insurance men, who have a real interest in the success of the grain business. The Insurance and Ass'n work seems to naturally work together and the saving in expense by the combining of the work of the two interests is of great importance.

Bad Legislation.—During the past year the Ass'n has had to put a great deal of effort forth in the protection of property rights on account of the proposal of several disastrous bills in the State Legislature. One particularly bad bill was the one under House File Number 434 by Representative Allen, wherein, in brief, it was proposed that warehouses district corporations be organized for the storage and conservation of grain and seed products. Representative Allen is from Pocahontas County, and it would seem that a person living in that locality should realize that there are at the present time an overabundance of grain elevators and that any effort on the part of the State to organize and promote additional storage elevators would not only be foolish, but disastrous to the general public. This bill fortunately was not passed by the House and will not cause us any discomfort during the next few years.

Threshers Lien Bill.—Another bill originating in the House under the number of House File No. 298 by Representative Simmer, was for the

purpose of establishing a lien on grain by threshing machine and sheller operators whereby a lien was placed automatically with the completion of the said service, which was to be in effect for twenty days without filing and for six months after filing with the County Recorder in the various counties. Unfortunately this bill passed the House of Representatives, notwithstanding the effort that was put forth by grain men and it was only thru the efforts of some of our good friends in the Senate that this bill was kept in the sifting com'ite's hands until the close of the legislative period. This, of course, prevented its passage and places the matter so that it will not be brought up again until the next legislature.

The responses from the grain trade to our letter were very fine and a great aid in preventing this bill from being passed.

Four arbitration cases have been decided and disposed of during the past year by our arbitration com'ite, composed of Lee Davis of Scranton, Clark Brown of Nevada and J. D. Kent of Des Moines, Ia. This com'ite has acted in complete harmony and the decisions rendered have been accepted by all parties concerned as being final without appealing to the National Ass'n for review.

Railroad Advisory Board.—All meetings of the Midwest Advisory Board have been attended much to the benefit of the Ass'n and the Sec'y, as it is a great aid in securing service from the railroads for the benefit of the grain interests. This Advisory Board is one of the finest methods of approach that we have for securing help from the various railroads and is an exceedingly expedient method of doing so. Heretofore when any industry had matters which required the attention of the railroads it was necessary to make individual trips to the heads of the various railroads in order to bring the matter to their attention. This was very laborious and painstaking and in many cases unsuccessful. Now, through the Midwest Advisory Board we are enabled to bring matters before all railroad representatives at one meeting thus secure immediate and very fair decisions.

The membership of the Ass'n is practically the same as last year. However, this is in numbers only. We had last year a number of members who were very delinquent in dues and who had apparently lost interest in the Ass'n. The ones who were unable to pay or who did not care to pay, were dropped out and new blood was brought into the Ass'n in the form of new members. We have found that there is a great deal more interest in the Ass'n work now than formerly and the trade may expect fine results from the new interest which is being developed.

The directory for the year 1927 has been completed and is at the registration desk for distribution to members who care to take copies with them to their homes. We believe that this directory is exceptionally complete and accurate and we are proud to present the same to you for your consideration and use.

The Sec'y wishes to take this opportunity for thanking the officers and directors of the Ass'n for their cooperation and help in the promotion of the Ass'n work. You will remember that last year the State was divided into nine districts and directors were appointed from each district to have charge of the work in that part of the State and to work in cooperation with the Sec'y in all matters. The directors have all been very active and have been a great aid in interesting grain men to become members and to take active part in the Ass'n work. These directors have given their time and ability without remuneration and should receive the praise, which they deserve, from the members.

In looking forward to 1927 and 1928 your Sec'y wishes to ask that all members will continue their interest and will put forth every effort to promote the matter of district meetings, as this is the greatest work that the Ass'n has to offer to the individual members. The possibilities in placing the grain trade back to where

it rightfully belongs is in the hands of these group meetings.

The treas.'s report was read and accepted.

Pres. Belz appointed the following com'ites:

NOMINATING: O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, chairman; E. H. Tiedeman, Fonda; E. W. Miller, Guthrie Center.

AUDITING: A. D. Hayes, New London, chairman; Geo. French, Ruthven; Geo. Moulton, Fonda.

RESOLUTIONS: N. S. Beale, Tama, chairman; M. E. De Wolf, Spencer; H. W. Talbott, Osceola.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

Wednesday Afternoon Session.

PRES. BELZ, introduced C. D. Sturtevant, pres. of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, at the opening of the second session. He discussed farm relief legislation from which we take the following:

Farm Relief Legislation.

From recent rumblings in the press we may soon hear the announcement of "Long live the King" in the form of a new politico-legislative proposition for "Farm Relief." Senator McNary is reported to be preparing a new bill which may have the approval of the administration, and we may be sure that the Com'ite of 22 or 23, whichever it is, is continuing its pernicious activities with the financial support of presidential and other political aspirants.

We perform that most necessary function in the economic life of the country, the distribution of grain. We have saved the farmers billions of dollars by efficient methods, and while like every other line of business endeavor, the present system has its faults, still it is the product of natural economic development, it continues to improve and develop and grow, and while doing so, it functions. It distributes the grain of the country at a lower cost per unit of production than is possible in the case of any other commodity, or than is possible in any other country, and that is super-efficiency.

We are, therefore, opposed to any form of legislation that will directly or indirectly break down this efficient system, and that proposes to substitute therefor a system that is frankly an experiment, the untried theories of impractical dreamers, an experiment that is based on false statements, incorrect theories and undigested statistics.

Opposed to Elimination of Futures.—We are opposed to any law that seeks to eliminate trading in futures because we know it is the one big factor in our business that by providing a market where we can sell our grain at any time at current prices, permits us to merchandise at a low margin of profit; and we are opposed to any law that seeks to limit speculation, because, while speculation may be a bad thing for the individual speculator, he is performing a distinct function in our grain marketing machinery. His trades help to maintain a constant market and as he is usually a bull the net result of his speculation is to influence prices to higher levels and thus enhance the value of grain to the farmer. I believe that speculation has added billions of dollars to the value of farm products during the past generation.

Farmer Has Tariff Protection.—We are opposed to any measure that is predicated on the statement that the farmer buys on a protected market and sells at World prices, because we know that wheat is protected by a 42c duty and that the domestic price reflects this protection, and because we know that corn is protected by a 15c duty, and that if it were not, Argentine corn would be imported to this country and depress domestic values.

The Farmer's Dollar.—We are opposed to legislation based on the statement that the farmers' dollar is only worth 80c because the statistical basis of this statement is unsound and unfair. The comparison is based upon values for the five year period immediately before the War when agriculture was riding on top, and the price indices used do not include in the list of commodities the farmer buys, such articles as power, light, tractors, combines, radios, and autos, for which the farmer spends millions, and for which the prices are lower than before the war. If comparison were made for a period of 25 to 50 years, and if everything the farmer buys was included in the list of commodities for comparison, the story would be very different.

Let's not raze our agricultural structure by political dynamite. Let us study each angle of the question from an economic standpoint and apply the proper remedy to each angle, and to each commodity. If industrial methods are applicable, let us use them by all means—if they are not, let us apply the remedy that will work and that we know will work when we put it into operation.

Officers and Directors Western Grain Dealers Ass'n.



Left to right: Myron Shipman, Atlantic; Harry Talbott, Osceola; Pres. Clifford C. Belz, Conrad; J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center; Vice Pres. O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden; Geo. Moulton, Fonda; Sec'y-Treas. D. O. Milligan, Des Moines; A. D. Hayes, New London.

PRES. BELZ: Don't you think, Mr. Sturtevant, that the farmer of the middle-west is in a bad way?

MR. STURTEVANT: That is generally admitted. Some suggest that the duty be raised on corn, that molasses be excluded by tariff and that freight rates on agricultural commodities be lowered. Some of the best minds in the country are now working along these lines.

PRES. BELZ: My idea is that prosperity will come to the farmer and the grain trade just as soon as we learn to quit spending more than we earn. We cannot hope to get ahead until we do.

C. W. PITTS, attorney from Alton, Ia., discussed lessons from the Folger free storage case, which will be published in a later number.

JACK BRENNAN, Chicago: The elevator man is bound to use due diligence and care in storing grain. In such a case can the elevator man be held responsible should grain go out of condition?

MR. PITTS: If the elevator man has the right to mix he is responsible for the grade delivered to him.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

Thursday Morning Session.

PRES. BELZ opened the third session by introducing Fred G. Smith, Chicago, of the Federal Grain Inspection Department, who discussed Federal Bill No. S5696 and its application:

Mr. Smith exhibited a series of slides showing grain grading processes, in which the delegates showed considerable interest.

J. CLYDE SMITH, Grundy Center, in discussing group meetings said:

Group Meetings.

The first time you get up around Grundy Center I want you to stop and pay us a visit. Our local organization of grain dealers holds its meetings the first Thursday of each month.

When our first meeting was called last fall we had an attendance of 65. It included bankers as well as grain dealers since they are just as much interested in the prosperity of the farmer. Good speakers and entertainment was supplied. Everybody enjoyed the gathering and became much better acquainted.

Out of this grew the second meeting. The locality organized and the Central Grain Dealers Ass'n came into being. Officers and directors were named, and a membership fee stipulated. Today we have 41 members, in the 27 towns, and six counties that make up our territory. Only one dealer has remained out of the fold. Membership includes ten commission firms and four feed men.

Our purpose is to work together and do business at a profit. Some of us have lost heavily by the bad practices of free storage and making of oral contracts, also by the failure to specify a delivery time. These evils we are trying to correct. Work is being done to promote discounting poor grain and giving premiums on extra quality or better grades.

We find the ass'n has become a potent factor for the betterment of business in our part of the state. It is promoting harmony and good will and making the dealers brothers instead of mad competitors viciously tearing at each others throats.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

Thursday Afternoon Session.

HON. H. W. SEAMAN, of Clinton, Ia., opened the fourth session with a discussion of

the proposition to erect storage elevators on the Mississippi river, and prospective farm relief, saying,

Iowa's Arrested Development.

Iowa is the crop giant of all lands. The Hawkeye state holds the world's sweepstakes for the production of corn, oats, cattle, hogs, and poultry.

The farmer is long on crops, and short on cash; he visualized a feast, but winds up with a famine. Somehow, his calculations have sprung a leak.

The countryside is simply reeking with dissatisfaction.

Iowa as a commonwealth for many years has been and still is being systematically plundered by three special interests of her natural right to process within her own borders those raw materials which she produces in such superabundance. Those three special interests are the railroads, the meat packers and the grain dealers of Chicago.

Iowa is encircled by a cordon of sap-sucking cities in her neighboring states. Glance at the map. Boxing the compass, we have Chicago, the biggest leech of them all, with 3,000,000; Milwaukee with 457,000; Twin-Cities with 682,000; Omaha with 215,000; St. Joe and Kansas City with 500,000, and to complete the circle there is St. Louis with its 775,000.

The largest grain elevators of the world are also located in that same Chicago—some 64 of them—with a total capacity of around 56 million bushels. Of these the Calumet Elevator of the C. & N. W., with a capacity of 10 million bushels, is the largest. Every railroad that crosses Iowa has one or more large capacity grain elevators at Chicago. This monster battery of Chicago elevators will remain a charnel-house for the hopes of Iowa to convert its own grains, unless and until we substitute for them elevators at riverside locations.

Grain elevators are everywhere found at sea-ports. Our rail-river crossing towns on the Mississippi are now to all intents and purposes sea-ports. They are the logical points where a change in the direction of ultimate destination is to be determined upon. The new use of the river has focused our attention upon that need for storage pending final election of option—whether the grain is to be shipped to Chicago for lake delivery, or farther east for local domestic consumption, or for export through Atlantic Coast gateways—or south by barge or rail for ocean boat movement through the port of New Orleans. In any event, for the present at least, the bank of the Mississippi is the first resting place from which this farm surplus grain can exercise one or all of its optional privileges—and the last resting place from which it can advantage itself of the cheapest haul to the sea. The opening of the river for navigation has automatically moved the storage frontier line back from Chicago to the banks of the Mississippi.

Now that the Federal Barge Line is operating on the Upper River, much of the grain that has heretofore gone to Chicago will go down stream for export through the Gulf ports.

The Iowa Bankers' Ass'n has sponsored a movement for the erection by the Government at these rail crossing points of large capacity riverside grain elevators, as a part of its program to help the farmer.

These government elevators should be operated as a division of the Department of Agriculture.

The functions of these riverside elevators would be limited to the storing, grading and forwarding of grain; they would neither buy nor sell.

Iowa's business and farming interests, co-operative or otherwise, must rally around the government owned and government operated bonded warehouse idea, so as to checkmate the amazingly fraudulent practices disclosed at the recent Chicago hearings, and so as to furnish to the farmers, dealers and other depositors of grain, warehouse receipts that will represent the highest grade of banking collateral, and that will materially improve the credit structure

of both the country bank and its farmer customers.

A general discussion of any subject pertaining to the grain business was called for by Pres. Belz.

Small Cars: Bulkheads.

MYRON SHIPMAN, Atlantic: We have had considerable difficulty with oats in small cars. Under the railroad rules a 60 cap. car must be loaded to a minimum not far below that figure. Time after time I have received cars like that in which it was impossible to cram more than 48,000 lbs. and I had to pay freight on several thousand pounds river hauled. Seems like something should be done about this unfair loading rule.

It is a rule of the railroad that it charge \$5 for permitting bulkheading of a car in addition to the cost of the material. Recently we bulk-headed a car of corn and oats to Kansas City and discovered the only market in the country where they charge \$5 for taking a bulkhead out.

We have a line of 14 elevators. Each is equipped with a moisture tester and with grading apparatus. Our men are taught grading and are given the returns on the cars they ship. I want to compliment the Omaha market. Our inspections there have always been fair.

The Omaha market has one rule that most of us country shippers consider unfair. It permits leaving cars on track at Council Bluffs for five days before moving to an elevator, and still permit readjustment of grade. Most of us consider 48 hours enough time. Then the situation wouldn't be so one-sided.

JACK BRENNAN, on request, defined "to arrive" sales as being sold entirely by grade, whereas, "Consignments" are sold solely by sample, an appeal or change of grade in the latter case permitting no readjustment of price.

C. D. STURTEVANT, answering Mr. Shipman, said the 5-day rule at Omaha permits the buyers to buy on closer margins and therefore pay higher prices than most markets.

The report of the auditing com'te was approved.

Sec'y Milligan read the report of the resolutions com'te. This was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions.

CONDEMN GRAIN TRADE'S TRADUCERS.

WHEREAS, For a number of years the grain trade has been subjected to desultory outbursts of unfair and groundless criticism by self-seeking politicians who strive for the farmer vote by attacking the marketing machinery on every possible pretext, and

WHEREAS, These attacks have been carried to a point which endangers not only the marketing machinery but the normal operation of allied industries as well,

RESOLVED, That this convention go on record as condemning the political methods above mentioned, and that this ass'n take steps to bring about closer co-operation between all grain and allied interests, in the country and in the city, to the end that the business may be freed of vicious politics and of proposed laws that would tend to disturb the grain and other industrial trade to the disadvantage of producer and consumer by destroying the effectiveness of the present marketing system.

ASK REDUCTION IN FREIGHT RATES.

WHEREAS, The State of Iowa being a grain surplus producing state, we believe any sound economic farm relief program must include a substantial reduction in grain freight rates. At the present time freight both intrastate and to



Dealers in Attendance at Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the West

the various primary markets are nearly double what they were in 1914, be it

RESOLVED, That the railroads operating in Iowa, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Iowa Railway Commission, the governor of Iowa and the President of the United States be petitioned to effect a reduction and an adjustment of freight rates on grain and grain products originating at local points.

THE CORN BORER.

WHEREAS, The corn borer has appeared within striking distance of the ass'n territory, and

WHEREAS, Congress and the State Legislature have made provision to check or control its ravages, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n pledges its support and co-operation to the various county, state and national agencies having charge of the corn borer control work.

ASK INCREASE IN DUTY ON BLACKSTRAP.

WHEREAS, Blackstrap molasses is now being imported at a very low duty for the use in the manufacture of industrial alcohol and has replaced the use of great quantities of corn, therefore, we urge upon the Congress of the United States to increase the duty on blackstrap molasses for use in the manufacture of industrial alcohol and kindred commodities.

FARM RELIEF.

WHEREAS, Agriculture has been undergoing a reconstruction since the close of the war and has been slow to recuperate, and

WHEREAS, No form of relief legislation has so far been approved, therefore, we in convention assembled appreciate the necessity of bringing agriculture to a parity with other industries and pledge our support to sound constructive economic programs.

WHEREAS, Better than ninety per cent of the total production energy of Iowa is expended annually in the production of food and food products,

WHEREAS, A large portion of Iowa production is moved out of the state for manufacturing purposes thereby incurring heavy freight charges,

WHEREAS, The development of industrial uses of waste agricultural products is fast being perfected by the chemical and agricultural engineering department of the Iowa State College,

WHEREAS, The Governor's Agricultural and Industrial Commission has recommended a development fund for the purpose of agricultural industrial work in the state,

THEREFORE, We, the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n in convention assembled, believe the most permanent assistance to agriculture in the Central West is the development of more industries that will consume a larger portion of agricultural products thereby creating home markets, and in order that this may be actively encouraged we urge the State Legislature to appropriate substantially to a revolving fund for this purpose, said fund to be used in research and development work and to be protected by patents or royalties attached to each industry, so inaugurated, said funds to be used for further continuation of such work.

THANKS.

We, the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n in convention assembled at Des Moines, Iowa, April 28, 1927, hereby express our appreciation of the splendid hospitalities furnished us by the city of Des Moines for our convention.

WHEREAS, The officers and directors of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n have given faithfully and freely of their time and energy in promoting the welfare of our own ass'n this past year, we therefore extend to them our appreciation.

WHEREAS, The Chemical and Agriculture Engineering Depts. of the Iowa State College are rendering an important service to Iowa Agriculture.

THEREFORE, We express our appreciation to the Iowa State College for such service and urge that these departments be given additional

financial assistance in order that their work may be enlarged.

The nominating com'te presented Clifford C. Belz, Conrad, to succeed himself as pres.; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden, to succeed himself as vice-pres.; H. W. Talbott, Osceola, to succeed himself as director; Earl Galbraith, Newell, and J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center, to succeed T. C. Edmonds, Marcus, and Henry Kunz, Wesley, as directors.

All nominees were unanimously elected.

Adjourned sine die.

The Banquet.

An excellent banquet was served to over 150 delegates in the west hall of the Hotel Fort Des Moines at 7 o'clock, April 28. It was absorbed through the course of several melodies and modern, exotic harmonies from the instruments of "Bill Barrett's Cardinals." Ray Murrell started the dancing and before the diners were half through many of them were so engrossed in learning the latest steps that they failed to eat their ice-cream or drink their coffee.

Pres. Belz finally called a halt to the music and introduced Captain O'Hay, famed after-dinner speaker and hero of Richard Harding Davis' novel, "Soldier of Fortune."

Captain O'Hay has been in so many foreign countries in search of adventure and has found such large measures of it that his address was a novel in itself, happy-go-lucky, humorous, and dominated by the personality of an interesting speaker.

At the close of his address, tables were removed, rugs rolled up and dancing resumed.

Convention Notes.

J. G. Oertel came from Burlington, Ia.

Nearly 50 wives and sweethearts attended.

H. H. Danner was a St. Joseph, Mo., representative.

Cigars were distributed at the banquet by the Udkie Grain Corp.

Guy Luke of Peoria, stopped in on his way back from Colorado.

At the close of the second day almost 200 delegates had registered.

E. L. Patterson came from Fort Dodge representing Mulholland & Thorsen.

Geo. Reed of Hallet & Carey Co., and F. A. Huttner came from Minneapolis.

Coal companies were represented by Roy Gitt, G. L. Aschan and Geo. O. Strom.

Joe Schmitz, Weighmaster of the Chicago Board of Trade, was an attentive listener.

Milwaukee representatives included Frank B. Bell, J. M. Riebs, Jr., and Leonard J. Keefe.

Phillips Brooks deserves special mention for selling over 150 banquet tickets at \$2 a chow.

Oscar Kemp of the Quaker Oats Co., Ray Murrell and E. W. Sommer came from Cedar Rapids.

Among ex-country shippers present was P. J. Harvey of Gowrie, who came to visit with his old friends in the trade.

Omaha representatives included F. H. Hall of Crowell Elevator Co., James Trimble, W. D. Hart and C. D. Sturtevant.

Jim Barrett did not attend the convention and was missed very much by the boys.

MACHINERY and bag men present included T. G. Lewis, Ft. Dodge; F. J. Conrad, Cedar Rapids, and Ralph A. Irwin, Omaha.

Among the Kansas City delegates were G. A. Johnson of Wolcott & Lincoln, L. J. Morgan, Luke J. Byrne, Jr., and C. A. Addington.

Continuous market quotations were supplied by Lamson Bros. & Co. in Parlor G. It was in charge of Geo. E. Booth and Arthur G. Torkelson.

SOUVENIRS: Pocket-knife stones were distributed by Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and pencils by Danner Hay & Grain Co., Omaha Elevator Co., and Coal Hill Coal Co.

Chicago delegates included Geo. E. Booth and Arthur G. Torkelson of Lamson Bros. & Co.; W. M. Christie of J. H. Dole & Co.; Jack Brennan of John E. Brennan & Co.; Gordon Hannah of Pope & Eckhardt Co., and H. H. Wickham.

REGISTRATION was in charge of Phillips Brooks of the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. This company supplied badges composed of a replica of an ear of corn, from which a representation of a map of Iowa was denuded by a blue ribbon. The map bore the name and town of the delegate.

Among country shippers present were: N. S. Beale, Tama; Clifford C. Belz, Conrad; H. B. Bookman, Malcom; C. A. Davis, Cedar Rapids; R. C. Edmonds, Marcus; Geo. A. French, Ruthven; E. M. Galbraith, Newell; Wm. Grettenberg, Coon Rapids; H. D. Guthrie, Hartford.

F. A. Haase, Zeoring; A. D. Hayes, New London; C. A. Johnson, Oakville; G. A. Kent, Indianola; E. W. Miller, Guthrie Center; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden; Geo. Moulton, Fonda; John Mueller, Calamus; J. R. Murrell, Iowa Falls; J. H. McIlwaine, Lavinia; L. R. McKee, Muscatine; G. F. Neel, Gilmore City.

B. E. Peterson, Gilbert; F. W. Peterson, Berkeley; Fred Ruhs, Irwin; Myron Shipman, Atlantic; J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center; O. A. Talbott, Keokuk; H. W. Talbott, Osceola; E. H. Tiedeman, Fonda; J. G. Wray, North Liberty.

Paint keeps an elevator looking business like. It also keeps the siding from warping and letting in the rain to cause damage to the cribbing and oftentimes to the grain in store.

Loose boards or rotten planks on the driveway floor may cause the loss of a good patron and customer. Why take a chance?

Armour Officials Called to Trial.

Geo. E. Thompson, vice pres. of the Armour Grain Co., on May 10 was requested by the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade to appear before them May 20 and answer the charge of having participated in the raising of wheat grades prior to the sale of the grain to the Grain Marketing Co.

John Kellogg, pres., and Killian V. R. Nicol, vice pres., also have been requested to appear to answer the charge of having failed to protect the Grain Marketing Co. after they had learned of the transactions.

The special com'te of the Board in its report states that, "The widespread publicity given these wrongful acts has had a manifest tendency to impair the dignity and good name of the association."



ern Grain Dealers Ass'n at Des Moines, Iowa, April 27-28.

Pivot Wear and Care of Knife Edges.

BY A. B. JACOBUS, OF E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
BEFORE NATIONAL SCALEMEN'S ASS'N

One of the principal reasons that scales are giving better service these days is that both the designer of scales and the scale men who maintain them have learned to appreciate to some extent the work required of knife edges and bearing steels of scales. We talk of a loading of 6,000 lbs. per lineal inch of knife edge lightly and as tho it was a mere jag of a load which any kind of a knife edge should carry and maintain a sharp edge under any operating conditions and we seldom stop to consider the enormous pressure on the molecules of steel near its edge.

The elastic limit, or in every day language the pressure which will dent a bearing steel or dull knife edge of properly tempered steel, is 150,000 lbs. per square inch, not pounds per lineal inch of a sharp edge, but pounds distributed over a square inch of properly tempered steel. Now no one would consider a knife edge that was one-hundredth of an inch wide at the edge as sharp enough to weigh accurately or maintain a proper s. r., but with a loading of 6,000 lbs. per lineal inch on a surface one one-hundredth of an inch wide the load per square inch would be 600,000 lbs., or 4 times the maximum load the steel would carry without wearing down or chipping off.

Fig. 1 represents in a greatly exaggerated way what happens to a knife edge and bearing steel under load. Properly tempered scale pivots and bearings have much the same characteristics as soft rubber, only that the steel is many millions times stronger, but under load the sharp edge rounds over and the flat surface squeezes out in the shape of a groove, but if the steel is not loaded beyond its elastic limit it will return to its original shape as soon as the load is removed, and this operation can be repeated thousands of times per day without doing any damage to the knife edge or its bearing steel.

In order not to dull the knife edge or groove the bearing steel the loading must not exceed that which the steel can resist on either side of the rounded surface without being overloaded or strained beyond its elastic limit. The ideal condition is where the load is pressed straight down on a knife edge that has exactly the same backing on either side of the center line of the sharp edge and with a bearing surface exactly at right angles with the center line of the knife edge and when the load is removed it should be backed directly away from the knife edge in a direction parallel with the center line of the pivot.

This condition, like most other ideals, is seldom attained in real life or in actual operation of a scale. There is always some stress acting across the knife edge which causes an effective load in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 2 and which has a tendency to cause more strain on one side than on the other.

Again there is always some movement of the

scale levers which cause a rocking motion of the knife edge on its bearing. This movement is very slight at the platform bearing but increases toward the beam where it is greatest. This action of the levers has a tendency to overload first one and then the other side of the rounded edge of the pivot as illustrated in Fig. 3. The overloading increases with the load per lineal inch with its consequent greater width of rounded surface which in turn throws the overload a greater distance from the center line of the pivot with a given movement of the lever. This overloading also increases as the angle of movement of the levers is increased.

The above analysis indicates that the knife edge loading should be decreased on levers toward the beam and that the loading on the beam pivots should be much lower than for levers that have a small relative movement.

Referring back to Fig. 1 will be noted that any movement of the bearing across the knife edge under load would cause excessive wear. This is particularly true of beam pivots where the method of operation sometimes causes a movement of the tip of the beam back and forth in the trig loop and weighmen should be cautioned against such practice.

Fig. 4 illustrates what may happen to a knife edge where one side is ground to a smaller angle than the other side thus allowing less backing to the knife edge on the small angle side. In this case, the pivot is liable either to wear out of gauge or chip off either of which will cause an error in the levers. This accounts for the requirements in scale specifications that the knife edges be ground with an equal angle on each side. The same results may be caused by grinding the knife edge considerably off the center line of the pivot, hence the specifications limiting the distance the knife edge may be off center with the pivot.

The temper of the knife edges and bearings also has much to do with the service they will give. If they are too soft, the overloading will crush the knife into the bearing, if too hard, they will chip and crack. The most serviceable temper is that which offers the greatest resistance to the rounding of the knife edge and grooving of the bearing and yet has sufficient elasticity always to return to its original shape when the load is removed. It is generally considered that the best result may be had with the bearing slightly harder than the knife edge.

I have given consideration mostly to the design and construction of pivots and bearings as successful operation of scales depends first on proper design and construction. However the best of equipment will not give satisfactory service unless properly maintained.

The proper maintenance of knife edge and bearings consists mainly in keeping them dry and clean which can best be done by keeping them well greased so as to prevent rusting. Referring back to Fig. 1 you will note that if the surface of the knife edge is allowed to rust, the deformation under load will break the rusted part away leaving the metal exposed to further rusting which in turn is broken away and the alternate rusting and breaking away of the surface will show up in excessive wear both on

the knife edge and bearing. About 90% of the wear on knife edge is due to excessive overloading or rust. There are cases on record where knife edges and bearings have been loaded up to 5,000 or 6,000 lbs. per lineal inch several million times and yet show only a slight amount of wear.

It is probably true that credit for the very marked improvement in weighing condition in heavy capacity scales during the past ten or fifteen years is as much due to the judicious use of cup grease as to the improvement in design and construction, as corrosion will cause excessive wear in a 3/4 inch knife edge just as fast as it will in one five and one-half inches long.

It also is probably true that the service of lighter capacity scales could be improved by following the same practice in the care of knife edges and bearings.

Weights.

BY J. A. SCHMITZ, BOARD OF TRADE WEIGHMASTER, CHICAGO, BEFORE ILLINOIS GRAIN DEALERS ASSN.

It is a pleasure for me to discuss the subject of "Weights" with you, who have always heartily co-operated with the Chicago Board of Trade Weighing Department, in its efforts to improve weighing practices, and grain handling, weighing, and grain transporting facilities.

My first attendance at a meeting of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n dates back more than 25 years. Grain weighing supervision at that time, as many of you know, had not reached the degree of completeness that characterizes the supervision of today.

Gradually, this weighing supervision has been extended to include services probably not contemplated when the Department was originally organized. Such enlargements of the service have been the logical and natural result of progress and the confidence of the grain trade in the efficiency of the Chicago Board of Trade's weighing supervision. Therefore, as conditions and incidents have indicated a need for changes, improvements and extensions, additions to the service of the Weighing Department have been called for and have been provided accordingly. Much of these enlargements of the Department's supervision have been influenced by the attitude and hearty co-operation of the Illinois and other grain dealers' organizations vitally interested in effective protection for grain in transit, and grain being handled for final settlement between shipper, carrier, and terminal purchaser.

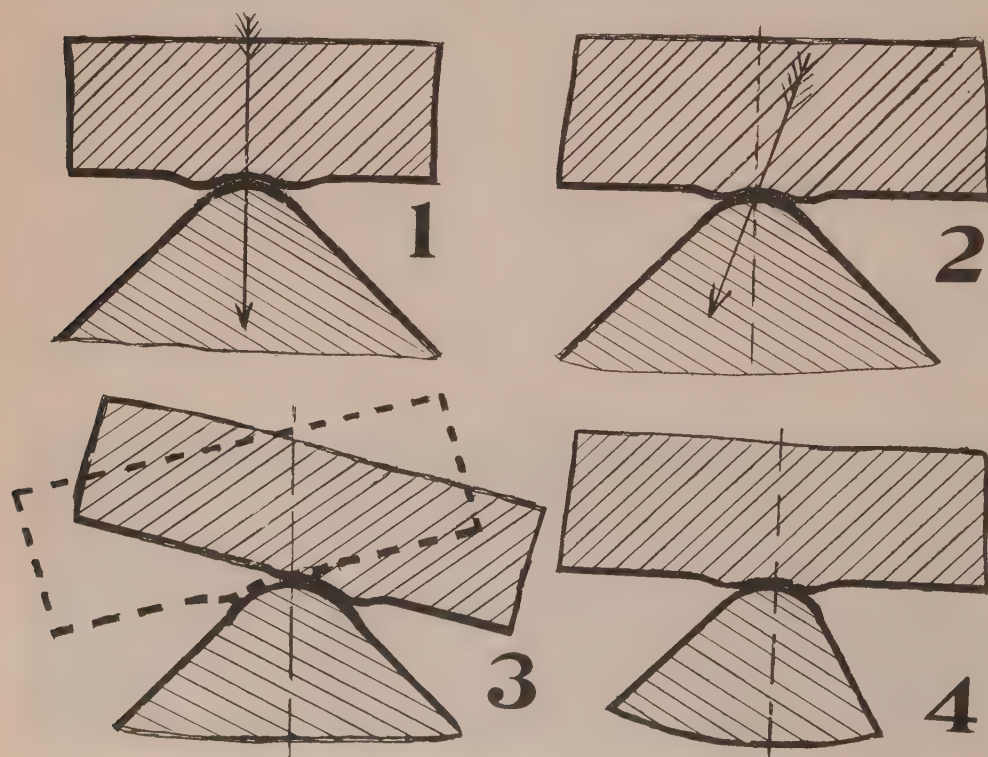
Because of the close co-operation on the part of your ass'n with our Department, and owing to the contact the Department has maintained with you thru the dissemination of weighing information, gathered thru its every day field experience, there is little I can tell you about the details of our service and supervision with which you are not already familiar. Therefore, I shall endeavor to interest you with a few brief incidents, more or less representative, of our daily experiences.

My first incident will relate to complete weighing and loading records and their relations to correct weights and the substantiation thereof.

Two cars of corn were accidentally mixed together in the process of unloading. The total weight of the two loads at Chicago was 168,680 lbs. On the other hand, the combined weight of these two loads as reported by the two shippers of the grain was only 162,460 lbs., or 6,220 lbs. less than we weighed out of the two cars. In order to be able to credit equitably each shipper with his rightful portion of this 6,220 lbs. excess, we secured the detailed records of weighing and loading from each one of them. An analysis of their records made settlement for this excess of 6,220 lbs. on the basis of an equal division thereof. Yet none of us could possibly determine definitely just what portion of this 6,220 lbs. surplus each shipper was entitled to. Perhaps one shipper should have had all of it, altho both were satisfied to get over three thousand pounds a piece more than their records called for.—I am reminded of an advertisement of a certain camera which reads: "Your kids will grow up, but your snapshots won't."—To paraphrase, let me say: "Your record of weights carefully made will not change, but your memory may."

My next incident relates to a bulkhead car of corn and wheat that also concerns the making of adequate records.

A bulkhead car.—The corn which comprised the major portion of this bulkhead car was sold to be unloaded at one elevator, and the wheat at another elevator. But while unloading the corn it was discovered that a break in the bulkhead had caused a serious mixture of the wheat with the corn. In consequence, both the corn and the wheat were unloaded at the first elevator. While we had the com-



Distortion of Knife Edges and Pivots Under Great Pressure.



Elevator of Central Illinois Grain Co., at Maxwell, Ill., Wrecked by Cyclone Apr. 19.

bined weight of the entire load of corn and wheat, yet because of the broken bulkhead and resultant mixture we did not know the individual weights of each kind of grain. The shippers records showed 304 bus. of wheat and 1,020 bus. of corn, making a total of 75,360 lbs. On the other hand, our track scale weight, which was verified by a recording beam and which was also approximately checked by an estimate based on the size of the box and depth of the grain in the car, was 60,620 lbs., or 14,740 lbs. less than the shippers records called for. However, inquiry developed the fact that the shipper had not weighed the corn or the wheat as loaded but had depended upon his instore records made as the grain was received from day to day. And, I am expected to settle this matter satisfactorily to everybody concerned.

Two Wrecked Cars.—Two heavily loaded cars of grain were wrecked enroute to Chicago. The bulk of the grain from these two cars was transferred into two other cars which were then forwarded to Chicago. We knew nothing of this wreck and resultant transfer other than suggested by the X numbers given us. Now the shipper of one of the cars had weighed the grain while the other shipper had only a vague idea as to the quantity he had loaded in the original car; and he appealed to us to help him determine the amount of his loss, if any, on account of this wreck. This is how I got into the picture. First we learned the place the wreck occurred which we personally visited. Our investigation there disclosed that after the wreck, the railroad had cleaned up 39,000 lbs. of grain mixed with cinders which was sold to a local dealer. Next, we developed that the loss of the shipper who had weighed his grain was 14,000 lbs. Deducting this 14,000 lbs. from the 39,000 pounds sold locally left 25,000 lbs. for the shipper who had only a vague idea of what he had loaded. There being no other possible basis for a claim, this information was used by the shipper of the "unweighed" car in filing his claim for his loss.

These incidents, and many others I could relate emphasize the value of adequate weighing facilities, plus complete records of everything done in connection with the weighing and loading of grain into cars.

Pool Meeting at Kansas City.

Unity among co-operative associations marketing grain was urged by Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine, when he addressed the International Wheat Pool conference at its meeting in Kansas City May 5 to 7.

Mr. Jardine said that with 4,000 co-operative elevators and nine state-wide marketing associations in this country there is a splendid foundation for co-operative effort.

"This meeting is another proof," he stated, "that co-operation can bridge international boundaries. We in the United States have many problems to meet in the co-operative marketing of grain. We can co-operate most effectively with the grain growers of other countries when we have complete unity within the co-operative grain movement in our own country.

Representatives of pools in the United States, Canada, Russia and Australia attended the conference.

D. L. Smith, manager of the big Canadian pool, said that a world wheat pool is a long way off.

Illinois Elevator Wrecked by Cyclone.

The old elevator of the Central Illinois Grain Co. at Maxwell Siding, six miles southwest of Loami and the same distance out of Waverly, Ill., on the C. S. & St. L., burned in 1925. Dust explosions immediately following the explosion of the gasoline engine and flames quickly enveloped the wooden structure so that two men barely had time to escape. A frightened team in the driveway was lost in the fire.

For some months the owner did not consider rebuilding, but demand continued for an elevator in that territory and last year the elevator illustrated herewith was erected. On April 19th this new house was wrecked by a cyclone. The new house had storage room for 16,000 bus. in eight hopper-bottomed bins. It was 30 ft. square, 40 ft. from ground to the top of the bins, and surmounted by a 30-ft. cupola. The structure was studded and iron clad.

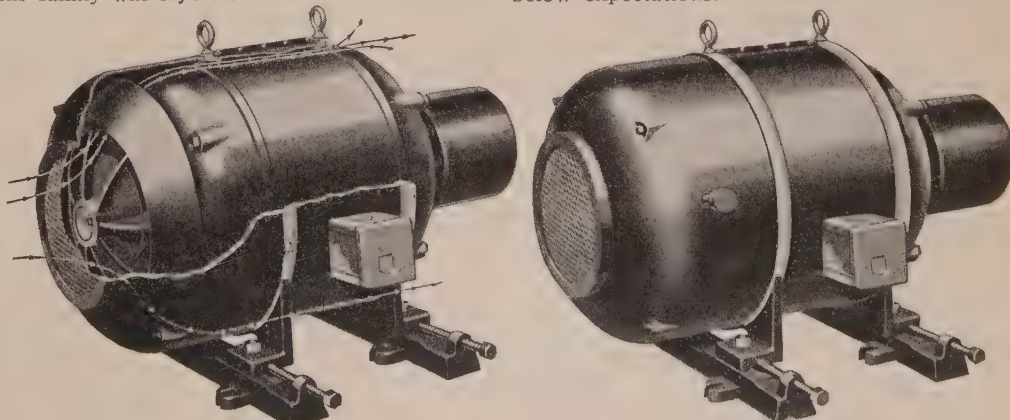
The mechanical equipment included one leg driven thru a transmission rope, a cleaner, a Western Sheller and a manlift. A 25-hp. Fairbanks-Morse kerosene engine in an adjacent iron-clad engine house, supplied the power.

Three log dumps and a belt drag permitted rapid dumping of incoming corn. These extended thru a drive between two 12x24x10 ft. ear corn cribs.

Outgoing grain is weighed over a Fairbanks hopper scale and carried thru spouting to a Boss air blast loader, which blows it into the car.

Cobs and dust were run to a cob burner thru a single spout. An opening in the spouting from the cleaner was so arranged that the draft was checked to prevent dust escaping, and the cobs fell into a current of air entering the spouting and were blown out with the dust.

L. L. Bivins, the manager for the Central Illinois Grain Co. at this station, was in his residence nearby at the time of the cyclone and altho the dwelling was wrecked, no member of his family was injured.



Howell Type "K" Totally Enclosed, Self-Ventilated Motor. In Illustration at Left Part of Case Is Cut Away and Course of Air Currents Is Shown.

A New Totally Enclosed Ventilated Motor.

All the mutual fire insurance companies specializing in grain elevators, flour mills and their contents have long insisted that all electric motors should be enclosed when located in excessively dusty sections of any building where grain or grain products are handled. So owners of this class of property who have desired to secure a mutual policy without heavy rates have complied with this requirement of fire insurance companies.

The purpose of the fire insurance authorities in establishing this requirement is first to protect the motor from dust and second to provide a supply of fresh air that will help to keep the motor cool. Dust has long been recognized as one of the worst handicaps to the safe operation of an electric motor in a grain elevator or flour mill. When dust gets into the bearings or adheres to the windings of the motor and absorbs moisture and oil it invariably results in a deterioration of the installation and often a short circuit will follow.

Some motors have become so loaded with dust as to shut off much of the ventilation and this causes the windings to heat. The installation breaks down and the motor burns out. It has often been said that men engaged in repairing motors commonly credit 50% of motor troubles to dirt and grease so the prejudice of the mutual fire insurance companies in favor of enclosed ventilated motors is fully justified.

The Howell Electric Motors Co. recently brought out a totally enclosed self-ventilating motor which is known as Type "K" and is claimed to be fireproof, oil proof, dust proof, water proof and fool proof. This new motor consists of a completely enclosed standard motor surrounded by a shell which allows about one-half inch clearance between the shell and the motor. Air is forced at high velocity thru this space by a fan located on the motor shaft. The illustrations presented herewith show that the motor does not require any piping and as the cooling air does not enter the motor no foreign matter gets into the motor. Another advantage of this new motor is that it is equipped with Timken tapered roller bearings, sealed against any entrance of foreign matter. This new type of motor can be mounted anywhere and in any position.

Having a cleaner set up and in working order precludes the opportunity of paying freight on a lot of dockage that can easily be sold locally and without a discount.

During the nine months, July 1, 1926, to April 1, 1927, collections of grain in Russia totaled ten million tons, which represents 85.5 per cent of the total scheduled to be collected during the season. In the corresponding period last season 8,000,000 tons were collected. During the third quarter of this season the collections were 24 per cent below expectations.

Legislative Hearing on Chicago Warehouse Methods

Frank Crombie, superintendent of the Northwestern Elevator at Chicago, was the only witness heard during the forenoon of Monday, May 2, by the Illinois Legislative Com'te investigating grain warehousing at Chicago. Under questioning by Attorney B. F. Goldstein he said:

RAISING OF GRADES AND QUANTITIES.

Mr. Thompson came to the Northwestern Elevator Apr. 19, 1924, and told me the farmers' organization would take over the stock about May 1 and told me to make an estimate of all stock. We measured the bins to see how the stock books compared. The No. 1 hard wheat was below our stock book figures, and he raised 100,000 bus. No. 2 hard to No. 1 hard. The total grain was away below our stock book figures, by 580,000 bus. Thompson said to add 10% to our total and the figures were eventually filed in the stock book, from the loose leaf sheets on which we worked. I preserved the loose leaf sheets in my desk.

On June 23, 1924, I took a vacation. July 1 I came back on telegraphic request. I phoned Mr. Thompson from the Northwestern depot and made an appointment to meet him at the elevator. He said "here was a chance to make a pile of money for the Armour Grain Co." He said he was going to raise the grades. He said, "Give me a sheet of paper," and I gave him a stock sheet. He raised the figures then about July 1. He said Mr. Marcy had sent him down. Changes were made in about 2,000,000 bushels. They were raised in quality. No inspection was made of the grain in the elevator in connection with these changes.

He told me to change my blackboards to match my stock books.

GOT WEIGHMASTER OUT OF THE WAY.

Tom Barlow was our chief weighmaster, reputed to be a relative of Sayre. Thompson said, "Call Barlow now and tell him to take his vacation next day." We changed the figures the next night.

I had to give Dornan (the clerk) the figures to put in his stock book. I handed the paper to Dornan in Mr. Thompson's presence to make the changes, all on July 1. About a week after we had changed the figures he handed me three telegraph blanks and said, "There are the figures Mr. Marcy gave me to put on the stock books," purporting to correspond with the raises I had; but they did not check out and I put them in a pigeonhole.

WAS ASKED TO CHANGE SAMPLES.

Thompson told me he wanted me to change the samples, too, for the Board of Trade samplers. He told me I would be notified when the Board of Trade men were coming. I was notified. Mr. Thompson told me to be sure I was with them all the time, and that the samples would have to match the blackboard. I copied off the bin numbers that the samplers would work on. We took samples until quitting time, 4:30; left the samples in the sample room. The Board of Trade men left at 4:45. They worked 7 or 8 days.

We stayed at night and made the changes in the samples. Dornan, Schwab, Lew Osby and the two clerks.

Charley Brinkerhoff, the Board of Trade sampler, was known to be a very particular man, and I told them to get a picture in their mind's eye just as things stood so we could replace everything. We then took the samples to the testing room and made them correspond to the blackboard. We worked from 5 o'clock to 8 to 10 p. m. These men were on the payroll. We changed samples on 2,000,000 bus. They were changed to grade the same as the stock book as changed by Mr. Thompson. Thompson came out to the elevator and we talked about the trouble we were having to change the samples. We changed the stock book—then the blackboard, and the tags on the samples, about Aug. 1.

WAS PROMISED A "BIG SPLIT."

Towards the end of August Thompson asked me to eat supper with him. We went to a Chinese restaurant at 69th and Wentworth, where a friend happened to be, and the three of us went to my home. Thompson then said that on account of the wonderful work I had done there was to be a big split and I was to get "an amount in 5 figures." I told him "That would be fine." That was all that happened at that time.

Around September we were very busy loading boats. The new grain would not fill the orders as fast as the boats were coming. A demurrage was allowed. The railroads did not get the grain to us fast enough. Thompson said we

would have to write some of the figures back. I wrote down the quality. He wrote them down to sample grade, on 300,000 bus., and Dornan made the changes.

SAVED THE RECORDS.

I saved all those records. I saved the work sheets that Thompson had worked on. I told Dornan to return these papers to me. Thompson picked them up, rolled them up and threw them into the waste-paper basket. As I was the man who would have to ship the grain I saw I would have to have the papers to protect me.

Thompson ran the elevator one month while I was on my honeymoon trip in Canada, on the payroll.

We had loaded a winter storage cargo and we put out wheat grading No. 2 as "weevily." The boat was to take 380,000 bus., but the inspector made it No. 3, and I told Thompson I could not make No. 2 red. Thompson had me tell Dornan to write back 450,000 bus. I told Dornan in Thompson's presence. I had orders from Mr. Thompson not to discuss these matters or to give any information whatever to the officers of the Grain Marketing Co., outside of the Armour Grain Co.

In February, 1925, new samples were made up of chicken feed wheat by Nicol and Thompson. This was 1923 wheat that was not selling very well, and they thought a new name would make it sell better. Nicol said we would name it "Moon" and "Milt."

HAD NO GOOD WHEAT IN HOUSE.

We started to move some wheat but Mr. McDonald, the federal supervisor, said it was No. 4 and No. 5. Shortly after Mr. McDonald had been there and told Thompson he did not have any No. 3 wheat in the house I proceeded to get samples of everything in the house and we made up 6 different lots by class names. He was \$4,000 bus. short of what we had in the elevator. We had to keep a double set of records, our own, and those Thompson had phoned me to send down to the main office.

I met Marcy Apr. 29, 1925, having been called to his office by phone. I arrived at 5:30 p. m. I first met Jack Kellogg. He took me around to room 1205, Continental Bank building, and said, "I will have to go back and get the key." He opened the door and the transom and a hinged window, and said Mr. Marcy would be around in a few minutes. Marcy closed the wood transom, put out the light and said, "I am going to do all the talking." He said, "Our traders have bought all the wheat they could lay hands on and then forgot about it." "I want you fellows to do all you can to get rid of this wheat."

DRIER INSTALLATION FAULTY.

We always had trouble with the driers. The traps regulating the steam flow were in the open, and in winter the water froze and cracked the pipes. I had reported this to Thompson and he had seen it himself.

Marcy said, "Frank, we are going to have a \$300,000 loss on this, but don't you worry."

CROMBIE WRITES RESIGNATION.

After we left Thompson said, "The old man is all wrong." When I got home I wrote my letter of resignation. I thought I would bring matters to a head with my resignation. It was about Apr. 10, 1926, that I heard about the anonymous letter. Apr. 30, 1924, I wrote my resignation. Apr. 15, 1925, was the date of the anonymous letter.

In my letter of resignation I told Mr. Marcy the true condition of the wheat, how the samples had been changed. I told him all the stocks had been raised, particularly 575,000 bus. of chicken feed wheat. I told him how Thompson told me there was going to be a split.

Next morning Kellogg, Marcy and Thompson all were trying to get me on the phone while I had gone out to the north side to call on a contractor who had promised me a job. Marcy called me while I was at the Rock Island depot. He took me around the hall to the office of Armour & Co., packers, and told the porter he did not wish to be disturbed. He said, "Frank, I got your letter and it pretty near broke my heart." He said he was going to do away with the country stations and concentrate on the terminals. No mention was made of grain that day.

June 4 Marcy, Kellogg, Sayre and Nicol came to the N. W. Elevator. Marcy and Kellogg came to my office and asked me to make a statement of the condition of the grain in the elevator.

TELEGRAPH BLANKS PLACED WHERE SAYRE CAN FIND THEM.

In May, 1925, Thompson was sent on his vacation. Sayre was sitting at my desk, phoning,

and he pulled out the 3 telegraph blanks. He asked me what they were and I said those are the figures before the Grain Marketing Co. and how they looked after the Grain Marketing Co. July 30 Sayre called me up and said Glaser and he had found things he could not explain. He asked me to bring the papers with me. From June, 1924, to June, 1925, the papers were in the pigeonhole. On July 14, 1925, Mr. Gleason asked me to see his attorney, Mr. Solomon, to whom I made a sworn statement. I turned over to the arbitrator everything I had.

CROMBIE AND THOMPSON ALONE HANDLED FRAUD.

Question: Did you ever talk with anyone but Thompson about the changes in the samples? Ans.: No.

Question: You knew the changes in the samples might deceive someone? Ans.: Yes.

Did you get any money? Ans.: Not a nickel. (Laughter.) If I had refused to do it I would have been through (discharged).

Did you know this was the same as stealing? Like robbing a bank? Ans.: A bank is a different proposition.

You knew all the time you had committed a fraud. If you had done different you would at least have been honest. Ans.: I would have been honest, yes.

Who was the friend who was with you and Thompson at the Chinese restaurant? Paul Ostrom, a contractor.

Did any one outside of Thompson tell you to change the figures and grades? Ans.: Marcy and Kellogg did not tell me.

It never entered my head to take a split. I have been out of work since Apr. 20. I have made statements to Attorney Solomon, Hope & DeWolf, for Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Reichmann for Armour Grain Co., Mr. Walsh a week before the arbitration, and Mr. Kehoe, attorney of the Armour Grain Co.

DISPLACED IN JULY; BUT DREW SALARY TO NOVEMBER, 1925.

In July, 1925, there was a paragraph in the Grain Dealers Journal that "Phil Grotevant has succeeded Frank Crombie as superintendent of the Northwestern Elevator." I called the assistant treasurer of the Armour Grain Co. and he said "I don't have any pay check for you. Mr. Marcy has scratched your name off the payroll." I showed Mr. Marcy the paper, the Grain Dealers Journal, and he said, "I don't know where they got it."

I talked to Kehoe from 4 to 8:40 p. m.

Question: Do you figure it is ten times as bad to commit a crime? You would not murder a man to get the insurance?

Ans.: I might be like Mrs. Snyder. I don't know.

A full report of preceding testimony appears in the Journal Apr. 25, pages 464-465, and Apr. 10, page 398.

An electric time switch, which would be tremendously serviceable to the country elevator operator, is now on the market. Its functions are to turn on the radio to get the markets at any desired moment, thus relieving you of the mental burden of continually watching the clock for the exact minute on which to tune in. The device further turns off a radio at the designated time, insuring a minimum of waste in the event of absence. Further information may be had upon request.

Unrestricted Production Prevents Price Control.

What is called "massed selling" has apparently been regarded by the World Wheat Pool Conference as the great object to be attained. It is not, however, mass selling, but control of supply, that gives a power over prices. The real or imaginary combinations in other industries to which Pool leaders so often refer as examples of what can be done in influencing prices are all in a position to regulate supply. No combination that has ever existed has been able to hold up prices against unrestricted production. Unless Pools can regulate each year the amount of wheat grown in the World, or unless they deliberately destroy wheat, in years of large production, then no mere selling combination can be effective. Mass selling, if quantities remain the same, is weaker than selling in smaller lots, because purchasers can more easily judge the necessities of the seller and because a big holder must dispose of its holdings within a definite period or otherwise it can make no accounting to its tens of thousands of individual members.—Grain Trade News.

Oklahoma Dealers Sound Warning on Combined Wheat

Good weather and good roads encouraged excellent attendance at the 30th annual convention of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Oklahoma Millers Ass'n, May 4 and 5. Headquarters were at the Skirvin Hotel in Oklahoma City. The first day was devoted to the sessions of the millers' organization, the second to the grain dealers.

Morning Session of Grain Dealers.

PRES. L. O. STREET, Woodward, opened the first session by introducing W. B. Canavan, pres. of the local Lions Club, who made the address of welcome, in the absence of Ed. Overholser of the Chamber of Commerce. He graciously extended the keys of the city and so heartily welcomed the dealers that they could not help feeling glad they came.

E. S. BOULDIN, Muskogee, ex-pres. of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, made the response. Following eulogy on the greatness of Oklahoma City and the State of Oklahoma, he said:

We feel that the past few years of our ass'n work has brought better conditions in the relationship of members of the grain trade than ever before existed.

Our dealers are working more peaceably and successfully than heretofore. We no longer try to put each other out of business.

In years past the grain dealer has been victimized by one bad condition after another. Early in his development in Oklahoma the merchants tried buying grain, claiming it a means for collecting debts. They soon found it a poor means and quit. Then we had a wave of farmers' organizations. Following that came the pool. Neither became successful. But the grain dealers have done business for nothing so long that they are tired, and many have quit.

I believe the present situation is general, that dealers are more willing to work together, that the trade's sense of ethical business standards is sufficiently developed to permit all making a profit. We hope that condition remains.

Secretary Prouty's Annual Report.

Over a period of thirty years it has been our custom to meet in Annual Convention and discuss in a general way—National, State and Local problems. This Convention is the Thirtieth assembling of the Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Oklahoma which was organized in the early spring of 1898. It also marks the twenty-fourth year of continual and active service of your secretary.

Our President and Board of Directors have given much time and thought to the Ass'n's activities, and whatever we have accomplished during the past year has been largely through their co-operation and suggestion. They believe, that in the grain business, as in every line of competitive merchandising, there is a higher law than the mere rules and regulations which should govern our transactions with each other, and that is the law of fairness, a strict adherence to what is just and right.

We should recognize our moral obligation to observe the right of our competitors and to uphold the rules and regulations adapted to our especial line of business. No unfair or cut-throat business can long survive, and only can we expect fair treatment ourselves as we merit it by our consideration of the rights of others. We should realize this ethical obligation to those with whom we deal, and in our treatment with our competitor. He probably has the same rights that we have. Let us grant to him that which we should expect of him in return, and let us co-operate in the principle of, "Live and let Live."

It has never been the intention or purpose of this Ass'n, and it isn't now, to interfere in the general conduct of its members' private business affairs. The principle of competitive commerce in grain, individual initiative, the control of private property, the enjoyment of proper gains by useful occupation are among the constitutional rights of man and so recognized by this Ass'n. Of course we find troubles and perplexities and new problems which must be solved and overcome and we are endeavoring to work them out through Ass'n effort and co-operation.

The promotion of good fellowship, fair play and honest dealings are paramount to the issues confronting us today. Too many elevators, too much free storage, too many anxious for business without considering cost of handling, and

too much of "How can I beat the other fellow and get by with it" are among some of the causes which produce failures.

Our field work is becoming the greatest factor in our Ass'n activities, because it brings together in groups all factors which go to make up the grain trade in Oklahoma. The more we get together, the more we know each other. There is nothing so beneficial in establishing faith and confidence in each other as frequent personal contact of a social nature.

Immediately following our last Annual Meeting, we began our field work in earnest and we carried on through the last week in May, all of June, July, August, September, October, November and December, closing as crop movement ceased. Not a week passed through the period mentioned but what in some section of the State the Ass'n conducted a group meeting.

I am more convinced than ever after a season of intense activities which brought me in personal contact with the shippers over the State, that the problems of buying and marketing grain under prevailing conditions are a tax on the foresight and judgment of every man, and only through our own ranks can these problems be worked out. There are a lot of things that could be suggested, among which are the giving or requiring sufficient margins for proper protection of trades. It costs money to do business, and we have learned of some who seem to think they "can get by" without giving or requiring proper margins, and this oftentimes causes trouble and dissatisfaction.

Storing Grain Without a License—In my opinion, a practice which should merit the condemnation of the reputable dealers of the State is that of the free storage of grain in small country elevators. We have upon our statutes, a law which fixes a penalty upon the storage of grain in elevators unless the owners thereof have procured a Public Warehouse License. In this unlicensed storage of grain in elevators of small capacity, the dealer may, or may not be technically violating the law, yet he is taking unfair advantage of other dealers from the fact that when grain enters his elevator for free storage, it has virtually passed out of competition.

In this day and age there is little excuse for ignorance, and it is poor policy for a man to say, "I did not know." Many of the trials which harass our business life, could be avoided were we willing to ascertain the standing morally and financially of the firms with whom we deal. Get acquainted with the dealers in our own state and help reward the honest, reliable man by giving him some of your patronage, thus benefiting yourself as well by avoiding litigation and dissatisfaction.

Legislation—Our work in this connection is well known to all of you through Bulletins issued from this office which reflected what was going on in a Legislative way. The old saying that one does not always get what he wants, is also true in his right to reject some of the things which at times are offered him. In this instance, we wanted something from the Legislature that would protect us from innocently purchasing mortgaged grain. We did not get it. However, some members of the Legislature wanted to give us a Weighers' Bill, one of the most drastic and unfair measures possible, and we did not want it. Consequently, they did not force it upon us.

As I view the situation, our interests are practically in the same position as before the Legislature convened. There was nothing done for or against the interests we represent so far as we have discovered.

Arbitration: Not a single case has been referred to the Arbitration Committee during the past twelve months. This does not mean that this manner of settling disputes is not popular, but rather because in many cases the matter in dispute or controversy is usually submitted to the Secretary who immediately takes up correspondence with all parties interested in order to arrive at all facts as near as possible, and then to make suggestions or cite authorities in an effort to arrive at some mutual satisfactory adjustment without the necessity of submitting direct to the Arbitration Committee.

"The Handling of Combine Wheat" is a new problem that created much surprise last season, because of such a large number of combines in use that had not hitherto been anticipated by grain dealers. The harvesting and marketing of grain last season, especially in Kansas, and Oklahoma, has proven beyond question that the Combine Method of harvesting grain is economical and will quite likely become very much in general use within our State.

Fine dry weather last season at harvest time afforded splendid opportunity for harvesting,

threshing, and delivering wheat in dry condition, and there was little complaint of grain getting out of condition and misgrading because of being damp or tough or prematurely threshed, but we can not always depend on such ideal conditions as prevailed last season.

What shall we do if adverse conditions should prevail, and what course shall we pursue for proper protection against attendant losses. Then again there is the other big problem of handling such a large volume of wheat that is put on the market all at once right at harvest time which is usually over within three or four weeks. What should be done, or what can be done to check such heavy overflow of wheat in such a short space of time? How can we expect stable prices to be maintained at such a time and under such unfavorable conditions. What remedies have you to suggest? These are important questions that should receive our careful consideration.

Rates—Referring to the matter of rates on grain and grain products from points in Oklahoma to Rio Grande crossings for export to Mexico. Supplement 27 to Southwestern Lines Tariff 39-T, carries the following: CRI&P and COW publish rates to El Paso only.

MKT publish rates to Eagle Pass, El Paso and Laredo but not to Brownsville. The Frisco publish rates to Brownsville, Eagle Pass and Laredo.

The rates published are 34c on corn and articles taking corn rates and 38c on flour, wheat and articles taking same rates. Understand there is not much probability of the Rock Island establishing rates to the lower Rio Grande Crossings and it is very doubtful if the MKT will ever join in publication of rates through the Brownville gateway. I am now in receipt of advice rates which will be published from points on KO&G to all crossings, in the near future; also the Santa Fe has signified its intention to publish rates to all border crossings.

Recommendations: That we hold this year, as we did last, a General Mid-Summer meeting at some convenient time and place within the State.

Second: That we adopt as our Slogan for the year ahead, "EVERY MEMBER GET A NEW MEMBER."

Third: That the subjects of "Free Storage," "Uniformity of Storage Charges," "The Handling of Combine Wheat," "The Encouragement of Sowing Pure Seed Wheat," "The Diversity and Rotation of Crops," be generously discussed during our Round Table Session.

Membership: Changes in our Membership act very much like a thermometer and our numbers increase or decrease according to crop prospects, increasing if prospects are good, and decreasing if prospects are bad. During the past year we have had twenty-six membership changes in and out, the year finally closing with a net gain of eight members over the year previous.

FRANK J. WIKOFF, former pres. of the Tradesmen's National Bank, world traveler and student of business conditions, was introduced by Pres. Street.

Mr. Wikoff referred to the present time as approaching a crisis such as the world is always approaching and getting over. American prosperity is the consequence of industry, thrift and progressiveness. Other countries hate us because of it, yet look to us for leadership in the progress of civilization.

The age of the dictator with unlimited power is past tho we still have a few places where he seems necessary, notably Italy and Mussolini.

Some of us may complain about our government, but it is still the best in the world. It is our duty to hold the torch a little higher and to work a little harder for the rights of individuals to seek happiness in whatsoever manner pleases them, so long as that manner does not interfere with the rights and happiness of others.

H. D. DRISCOLL, Commerce Counsel, Oklahoma City, discussed the rate situation in the southwest. He talked on the Hoch-Smith resolution.

Rate Situation in the Southwest.

The Hoch-Smith resolution, effective Jan. 30, 1925, is one of the most troublesome factors with which the Interstate Commerce Commission has to contend. It brought out nothing new, but it directs the policies of the transportation control body along certain lines, tying and strengthening it at the same time. The resolution states that any revision of rates should give products of agriculture as low rates as possible, so long as it does not break the railroads.

The Hoch-Smith resolution is weak in that it does not define a product of agriculture. Under it flour may be considered basic. Processed hides and meat products might be included.

Baled cotton would deserve consideration, as well as many other products. It is hard to tell where to stop. The Interstate Commerce Commission has a big job on its hands. But that body has handled big jobs before. So it gave the case docket No. 17000 and invited filing of briefs by interested parties and organizations with a view to obtaining suggestions.

Railroads of the West seized upon it to increase rates by 5 cents a hundred. But this was denied them. The hearings, however, have continued and investigation of rates on iron and pig-iron, cotton, oil and other products is now under way. Grain rates are also involved.

The people are much happier and prosperous when the railroads make progress than when they do not. No one will advocate compelling the railroads to take a loss. The problem is in finding products that can bear higher rates to offset any lower rates granted on agricultural products.

One method under consideration is the adding of transit charges, now so frequently absorbed as in the case of grain.

Under part 7 of docket 17000 the Commission has scheduled a series of hearings thruout the West and invites attendance and proposals. The first is called for Dallas, May 9. The next will likely be held in Oklahoma City. Then one will be held in Kansas City, and so on. Commissioner Myer himself is taking personal charge. He is offering you opportunity to present your side and tell your needs.

It has been suggested that the proportional be wiped out. Some places, like Wichita, want special rates. Oklahoma is interested in a mileage scale.

A well-versed statistician has separated line-haul and terminal costs on transportation. To allow 4% and 6% on the railroads' investment would require 23 cents on flour and 18 cents on wheat for every 500 miles. This is higher than many proportionals.

Oklahoma enjoys mileage scale rates to Arkansas and Texas and is on a group basis to and from Kansas and Missouri. We are advocating the same kind of application in Oklahoma as is used in Texas. Our grain rates should be figured freely and not be limited to certain junction points.

The Southeast has enjoyed a reduction on grain rates. Oklahoma rates to the Southeast have been reduced but it has been impossible to obtain a much desired thru rate.

The Commission is allowing a change in Oklahoma rates to New Orleans and I would suggest carefully looking up the latest rate if you are shipping to that point, so as to avoid loss. Resistance to the change has been ineffective.

It is the duty of every one interested to follow closely the rate situation in the Southwest and to have representatives at the hearings to protect their interests.

Pres. Street appointed W. B. Johnston, Enid; Jno. O'Brien, El Reno; J. R. Thomas, Carnegie; E. S. Bouldin, Muskogee; and L. E. Bouquot, Woodward, to the nominating com'tee.

C. D. STURTEVANT, pres. Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Omaha, spoke on a proposed amendment to the Grain Standards Act. His address will appear in a later number.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Thursday Afternoon Session.

The second session was opened with an introduction of R. C. Andrews, Dallas, Tex., district manager for the car service division of the American Railway Ass'n. His address will appear in a later number.

Crop Reports.

Pres. Street called for crop reports and the following reported.

E. S. BOULDIN, Muskogee: Wheat acreage is small and tho no bugs have so far infested it, some damage was caused by excessive rains. A large crop is not expected. The same rains prevented seeding more than two-thirds the intended acreage of oats. Preparations are rapidly being completed for corn and the acreage will be unusually large.

JIM HUTCHINS, Ponca City: Some of the wheat acreage has been abandoned. Our high lands have never produced two large crops in succession. This year they will produce not over 8 bus. to the acre. Wheat on summer-fallowed or alfalfa land will produce a good crop. The low lands are in good condition. Excessive rains packed the soil and the sun has baked it, which makes difficult conditions for the growing plants.

W. M. RANDELS, Enid, Garfield county: Our wheat has been damaged 50% by Hessian Fly. Only half as much as last year is expected to be harvested. Excessive rains did

some damage. Considerable acreage is being plowed up.

NED GOLDSMITH, Newkirk, Kay county: Our wheat is poor. Fly won't hurt it much, but we will be lucky to raise 6 or 7 bus. per acre.

W. H. EDWARDS, Vici, Woodward county: Coming from Vici to Oklahoma City by auto yesterday, I was unable to see more than 1% damage to a normal prospect for wheat.

FRED LINTON, Chickasha, Grady county: Our wheat is fine and will produce an excellent crop.

D. A. DRAKE, Hitchcock, Blaine county: I am an optimist. We can see little more than 1% damage to the wheat. Our county expects to raise 75% of what it raised last year, but we would not be surprised to harvest as much as 99%.

FRANK NELSON, Clinton, Washita county: We have a large acreage and under ideal conditions will produce a good crop tho not as much as last year. The ground has baked a little, but not badly.

J. W. MANEY, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county: Wheat has suffered some damage from Hessian Fly. Present prospects for the State as a whole indicate wheat production 15% under that of last year.

GEO. MILBOURN, Fairland, Ottawa county: We have quite a large acreage of wheat and with good weather from now on it will produce a good crop. Oats were sown late due to rains and are expected to produce a poor crop.

FLOYD HARRINGTON, Forgan, Beaver county: I understand we had rain in our locality last nite. This makes the prospects for the coming crop good.

MR. ROBINSON: We estimate Oklahoma's 1927 production of wheat at 55,730,000 bus. This is approximately three-fourths of the 75,000,000 bus. raised last year. Winter wheat in the United States is expected to produce 606,000,000 bus. compared to a general average of 597,000,000 bus.

The acreage and the condition in Oklahoma is about normal. The crop is a little spotted and some damage has been done by Hessian Fly and Green Bug. Cimarron and Texas counties, which last year produced a bumper crop, have very poor prospects this year.

E. H. LINZEE, Oklahoma City: The Panhandle produced 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 bus. last year, but this year expects to harvest no more than 500,000 bus.

Free storage came up for round-table discussion and several members condemned the practice.

Free Storage.

D. A. DRAKE, Hitchcock: No room for argument exists on free storage. There is no excuse for it. I don't believe there is a grain man in the State of Oklahoma who can offer a good reason for storing free, tho there are plenty who will offer excuses. If you want to store, take out a license and charge a fee.

W. H. EDWARDS, Vici: I wonder if any of you realize what it costs to store a thousand bushels of wheat for 30 days. We operate a bonded warehouse under the state law and charge one-thirtieth of a cent per diem, yet we lose money on storage. Here are some of our figures.

Cost of Storage on 1,000 Bus. Wheat for 30 Days.	
1/30th cent per bu. per day.....	\$10.00
Interest on frt.....	1.25
Unloading at terminal (½ cent per bu.)...	5.00
Inspection, per car.....	1.25
Insurance, 75 cents per \$1,000 (wheat \$1,200 @ \$1.20 per bu.).....	.85
Shrinkage, ½ of 1% or 30 lbs.....	.60

Cost to put wheat to terminal and store for 30 days	18.95
Loading out charges on selling.....	5.00
	<hr/> \$23.95

CHARGES to farmer—	
1/30 cent per bu. per day.....	\$10.00
30 lbs. shrinkage @ \$1.20 per bu....	.60
	<hr/> 10.60

Loss per 1,000 bus.....	\$13.35
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That alone probably wouldn't be so bad, but too often the elevator man has no definite understanding with the farmer about the market. The radio on the farm permits the farmer to get the market early. Then he can phone in to sell before the dealer changes his prices to agree with the market and the dealer takes another loss.

E. M. FLICKINGER, Oklahoma City: If the dealer made it a rule to take in no more grain than he can keep in his own house I should think he might be able to get by.

A. P. HACKER, Enid: If anyone thinks that he can store for nothing he just kids himself. Costs on storage run close to 2 cents a bu. in 30 days. If he practices storage to get wheat he usually handles that wheat for nothing. If you store with a terminal elevator you will be charged. Such costs should be taken off on the price paid.

I am in favor of making it mandatory by law to charge for storage.

FRITZ STRAUGHN, Oklahoma City: We don't store, thank you.

W. B. JOHNSTON, Enid: A lot of wheat comes into a country elevator in an indefinite way. The dealer doesn't know whether it is being stored or not. Later the farmer arrives and makes it one way or the other to suit his best interests.

Storage charges should be 1¼ cents per bu. per 30 days and certificates should be issued to protect yourself on grade and conditions.

L. O. STREET, Woodward: Mr. Johnston has voiced my sentiments. We try to know whether incoming wheat is being stored or not.

C. T. JAMES, Gage: Free storage is the curse of the grain business. Competitors use it to obtain business and force their fellow elevator men to it. Everybody loses.

If you store for a farmer you do both him and yourself an injustice. The place to store is on the farm. What the farmer pays out in storage in a few years would build him excellent granaries on his farm and increase its value. I would like to see storage discontinued at country elevators.

J. T. STOUT, Blackwell: A man is putting himself out of business when he fails to charge for storage. The more storage he gives the sooner he will be out of business.

I have found marking the price on the scale ticket when the grain starts coming in will cause the farmer to come in a hurry to state whether or not his grain is being stored. Then you know where you are at.

WM. PARSONS, Buffalo: When we took over our house 3 years ago we fell heir to 1,000 bus. of wheat stored free. I have been trying to move it for those 3 years but the owner has a letter from the former dealer stating he may store that wheat free until he is ready to sell. And he isn't ready to sell. We want to charge for storage on his wheat as well as others. But what can we do. I am still hunting the solution.

Combined Wheat.

WM. PARSONS, Buffalo: In regard to combined wheat, we have learned that good luck attended when we could run it and cure it. But you can't do that when upwards of 5,000 bus. are coming in daily. In such cases it is better to let your competitor have the early wheat or else take sufficient dockage to be safe.

W. H. EDWARDS, Vici: We found our shrinkage on a year's run of combined wheat has been .54%.

L. O. STREET, Woodward: Three of the combine owners at our Sharron station went together to make up a 60 cap car at the beginning of the season last year. I shipped the grain on June 12. On June 14 it arrived at El Reno where it was put over a dryer 3 times and shrunk 150 bus. The dockage was 15 cents a bu. to make up the shrink. Three days more in the car would have burned that wheat white. In handling early combined wheat use as short a haul as possible to avoid excessive shrink and dockage.

E. H. LINZEE, Oklahoma City, State Grain

Inspector: Often a crop ripens unevenly. One green spot in a field being harvested may spoil the whole field. The farmer passes the buck on the green stuff to the grain dealer and it is necessary that the latter protect himself.

Some time we are going to get a crop of wet wheat and the terminals will have sudden and great need for drying facilities.

A. R. HACKER, Enid: The International man at Enid the other day told me he has sold four times as many combines this year as last. The other dealers are having like results. I cannot help believing the combine is here to stay.

Pure Seed Wheat.

E. H. Linzee, in the absence of Harry Cordell of the State Board of Agriculture: Starting on May 10 the Santa Fe will run an Educational Special train over its lines. It will consist of 4 cars and the trip will consume 3 weeks.

Oklahoma's A. & M. college and State Board of Agriculture will furnish the display.

Part of that display will urge storage of grain on the farm. Another part will be devoted to smut treatment. The combine is changing grain conditions and the display and speakers will work to help the farmers meet those conditions. Next year the same thing will be done over the Rock Island lines.

Blackhull Wheat.

WM. PARSONS, Buffalo: Careful investigation among the farmers indicates Blackhull is not affected by Hessian Fly as is Turkey Hard. A field of Blackhull and a field of Turkey Hard may be side by side. While the latter may be heavily infested the Blackhull will show little damage.

The following resolutions were read and approved:

Resolutions Adopted.

Condemn Government in Business.

WHEREAS, The marketing machinery of the Grain Trade, has for a number of years been subject to unfair and unwarranted attacks by political interests and professional organizers whose sole object has been to exploit the farmer as to his vote and his financial aid, and

WHEREAS, These attacks have tended to create distrust and suspicion to such an extent as to interfere seriously with the proper functioning of the marketing machinery so necessary to the equitable distribution of grain for producer as well as consumer, and

WHEREAS, These continued attempts to place government bureaus in control of the grain business are not only seriously hampering the Grain Trade, but are also interfering with the normal operation of allied industries as well; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Oklahoma Grain Dealers, in convention assembled, condemn all attempts to place the Government, either directly or indirectly in the grain business and that this Association take steps to encourage close co-operation between all grain and allied interests everywhere to the end that politicians will cease their persistent attempts to enact laws tending to disrupt the Grain Trade and its allied interests to the disadvantage of producer and consumer by destroying the effectiveness of the present marketing system.

Urge Reduction of Telephone Tolls.

WHEREAS, The Grain Trade of the state, as well as other business enterprises have been greatly burdened by excessive high rates maintained by telephone companies, and

WHEREAS, Other public and utility services in other lines have been decreased since the great war of ten years ago, and values of all staple commodities have also greatly declined within the recent past; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge and recommend to our State Commissioners of Public Utilities, that they use most earnest and efficient effort for relief from such present high rates now in effect.

Recommend Increase in Duty on Blackstrap.

WHEREAS, It is known that blackstrap molasses is being imported into this country on a very low tariff rate, and that the use of this blackstrap molasses in the manufacture of industrial alcohol and kindred commodities takes the place of about 40,000,000 bus. of corn annually, which might otherwise be used for this same purpose, therefore,

We recommend and urge upon Congress, a substantial increase of duty to be imposed on importations of blackstrap molasses.

Commend Efforts at Flood Control.

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that we should commend the efforts now being made for flood control in the Southwest. Oklahoma will be a large beneficiary of any work along this line. It is not only the prevention of disasters in overflow territory, but it also means the impounding of large bodies of water in various sections of our state, that can be used for irrigation and power purposes, all of which will mean much to Oklahoma in a constructive way and will be of incalculable value to future generations and to our commonwealth.

Thanks.

RESOLVED, That we express our unanimous vote of thanks to the various entertainment committees to whom much credit is due for the welcome reception of all members and visitors in attendance, and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we also hereby extend a unanimous vote of thanks to the visiting speakers who entertained us with such interesting addresses, including Frank J. Wyckoff on "World-Wide Conditions"; H. D. Driscoll on "Rate Situation in Southwest"; R. C. Andrews on "Activities of Car Service Division"; and all of which were highly instructive and very entertaining.

The nominating com'te presented A. R. Hacker, Enid, for pres.; Harry Hunter, Okarche, for vice-pres.; C. F. Prouty, Oklahoma City, for sec'y-treas., and the following for directors: M. E. Humphrey, Chickasha; Willis B. Johnston, Enid; J. H. McCrady, Yewed; J. J. Stinnett, Oklahoma City; J. R. Thomas, Carnegie.

All were unanimously elected by a standing vote.

The following were placed on the Arbitration Com'te: Ben Feuquay, Enid, chairman; Ernest V. Washburn, Oklahoma City; Jno. O'Brien, El Reno.

Ex-pres. L. O. Street made a short talk, thanking the members of the ass'n for their co-operation during the year just completed.

Jim Hutchins and "Daddy" Randels escorted Pres.-elect A. R. Hacker to the chair.

Mr. Randels extended an invitation to hold the 1928 convention at Enid. The invitation was unanimously accepted.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The Banquet.

An excellent banquet was given the delegates at 6:30 p. m. Thursday, in the Skirvin hotel. A peppy 5-piece orchestra played while the courses were served.

Ernest Washburn was Toastmaster. After introducing himself as ex-Pres. L. O. Street and telling about his prowess, he adorned himself with a metal coat strangely representative of a bull.

Then several members of the organization introduced themselves as prominent parties in the grain trade and commented appropriately about "themselves," much to the amusement of the crowd and the chagrin and embarrassment of the real parties.

A fine quartet rendered several harmonious selections.

A fake hypnotic act embarrassed Tod Sloan and caused general merriment.

James L. McCaull, of Minneapolis, made a short talk extolling the grain trade and the Oklahoma Ass'n.

Convention Notes.

Adolph Kempner came from Chicago.

James L. McCaull came from Minneapolis.

Dick Conyers was on hand to greet his old friends.

Geo. Colby and W. J. Peterson came from Houston.

C. D. Sturtevant and O. E. Harris came from Omaha.

Oscar Tillery distributed "snappers," representative of his service.

J. C. Burks represented Langenberg Bros. Grain Co. of St. Louis.

H. F. Johnson, Mason Webster and Tom Shaw were there from Galveston.

New Orleans representatives included Geo. W. Wilhams and Edward Nathan.

U. F. Clemons, Marshall, an ex-president of the Ass'n, came to visit with old friends.

C. A. Gibson from Sherman and W. B. Chambers from Sanger, Tex., were on hand.

THE DALLAS delegation included J. C. Crouch, A. Galbraith, Ray Prigmore and J. H. Johnston.

Registration was in charge of R. T. Blood of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Nearly 350 registered. Identification badges were supplied by the Insurance Company.

FROM WICHITA came Ed. H. Adair, A. B. Anderson, A. F. Baker, E. F. Beyer, H. L. Chowning, W. R. Foot, A. P. Feuquay, Ray P. Green, Ed. Kelly, P. M. Morton, L. E. McLinden, W. H. Smith, Glenn G. Yancey.

THE ENID delegation included Henry Bird, C. H. Cox, Ben Feuquay, Mr. Estey, Geo. Grogan, Karl Geis, V. L. Goltry, F. A. Hague, John Henry, A. R. Hacker, Ed. Humphrey, W. B. Johnston, H. P. Lorenz, Cecil Munn, Claude Nicholson, Harry Palecek, W. M. Randels, Inspector G. C. Rhodes, Glen S. Watkins.

AMONG THE KANSAS CITY delegates were Tod Sloan and Bill Kopp, of B. C. Christopher & Co.; Dave Davidson, of Norris Grain Co.; W. B. Lincoln, of Wolcott & Lincoln; H. A. Merrill, of Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co.; Frank Bruce, S. S. Carlisle, H. B. Drummond, C. V. Fisher, A. W. Stewart, Frank Theis, W. C. Van Horn.

IN THE FORT WORTH delegation were Frank Bailey, Earl Ferguson, Royce T. Dorsey, C. M. Carter, Mr. Blewett, Chief Inspector V. L. Nigh, Jerry Henderson, Young Davitte, Pete Mullin, H. G. Isbell, Tom West, Oscar Jillery, J. C. Simons, D. K. Sterrett, Jule G. Smith, C. G. Wilkins. They distributed pictures of the Ft. Worth trading floor.

MILLERS present included Ed Burson, Chickasha; J. E. Davis, Alva; J. M. De-Grange, Amorita; Roy Frymire, Muskogee; J. G. Fleming, Clinton; J. L. Ford, Shawnee; F. A. House, El Reno; H. E. Hart, Alva; H. C. Hicks, El Reno; A. M. Jackman, Altus; J. F. Kroutil, Yukon; H. Lundgaard, Ada; O. Wimberly, O'Keene; W. H. Williams, Shawnee.

Among the country shippers present were E. Alexander, Amorita; E. S. Bouldin, Muskogee; J. Bergholt, Newkirk; Roy Bender, Douglas; D. C. Cline, Fletcher; G. M. Cassity, Tonkawa; M. M. Church, Jet; E. E. Carpenter, Salt Fork; F. V. Cole, Marland; Oscar Dow, Okarche; C. E. Foster, Fairmont; F. C. Folks, Hydro; W. F. Gibson, Ingersoll; Ned H. Goldberg, Chickasha; Jim Hutchins, Ponca City; C. C. Hollis, Hinton; Wm. Hayden, Billings; Floyd H. and R. B. Harrington, Forgan; H. M. Joyce, Frederick; Glen Johnston, Fairview; C. T. James, Gage; G. Peck, Kingfisher; J. W. McSpadden, Tahlequah; J. H. McCrady, Yewed; D. E. McAnaw, Elgin; J. M. Mansfield, Jet; D. A. Mock, Byron; E. J. Miller, Sharon; Geo. F. Milbourn, Fairland; R. R. Nigh, Watonga; Wm. Parsons, Buffalo; J. C. Pearson, Marshall; R. M. Raulston, Garber; J. W. Kemple, Gotebo; John Salwaechter, Altus; Geo. Snyder, Hinton; L. O. Street, Woodward; J. T. Stout, Blackwell; J. W. Stewart, Chelsea; D. Vollmer, Anadarko; B. F. Wheeler, Watonga; W. O. Wheeler, Weatherford; C. W. Wharton, Durant.

A coat of whitewash on the working floor cheers up the entire atmosphere and works to the advantage of the operator every time. Weevil and other grain infesting insects avoid the light.



President A. R. Hacker, Enid, and Sec'y C. F. Prouty in the foreground.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Ft. Smith, Ark.—W. T. Oglesby has bot the interest in the Bowen-Oglesby Mlg. Co.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Sperry Flour Co. plans to increase its capital stock to \$500,000.

Yuba City, Cal.—The Yuba City Mlg. Co. will build an elvtr. to handle this year's crop.

Corcoran, Calif.—The Corcoran Mill & Warehouse, a general feed and grain business, is for sale.

Norwalk, Calif.—Mail addressed to the Norwalk Hay Co. has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Bakersfield, Cal.—L. O. Doyle has bot the interest of L. E. Agnetti in the Bakersfield Grain Co.

San Francisco, Cal.—Ousten Bros., who operate the Custom Feed Mills, are building an elvtr., 20x75 ft.

Stockton, Cal.—The name of the Guernsey-Ames Grain Co. has been changed to the Schuler-O'Connell Grain Co.

San Francisco, Cal.—E. E. Powers and E. H. Weckbaugh are organizing the Associated Mlg. & Elvtr. Co. with a capital of \$200,000.

Colusa, Cal.—We are not in the mlg. business. The property we bot of the Colusa Mlg. & Grain Co. was wrecked.—Messick & Kirkpatrick.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Have elvtr. well under way, about 16 ft. above ground. Everything going fine. Pouring about 8 or 9 ft. every 24 hours. Will add 125,000-bu. capacity, giving us total of 300,000 bus. Are also adding new flour warehouse, giving us total warehouse space of 75,000 sq. ft.—California Mlg. Corporation.

San Francisco, Cal.—Our machinery house and screenings floor was a total loss in our recent fire. The main floor was not badly damaged. The loss to barley was about 2,000 tons, all of which was fancy brewing barley ready for loading to Europe. The total loss would mean about \$200,000. The terminal is situated on state property, under the control of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners. The Board recently let the contract for a new building. This will be built immediately, there being a 60-day limit for completion with a bonus for days saved and penalty for days over the time. We have let the contracts for the machinery, which we hope to install as the building is completed. The contractors will start and complete each floor, we follow up with the machinery. In this manner we hope to have the plant running by some time in July. The fire was presumably caused by sparks from a small fire earlier in the evening, which was about 90 feet from the machinery house and it is supposed that sparks got into the upper windows and caused the fire. The loss was pretty well covered by insurance, both by the Harbor Board as to the building and the Grain Terminal Corporation as to its interests.—Islais Creek Grain Terminal Corporation.

CANADA

Port Arthur, Ont.—We are not building an elvtr., as has been reported.—Northern Grain Co.

Toronto, Ont.—Frank B. Ham & Co., Ltd., have moved their offices to Room 1506 Royal Bank Bldg.

Calgary, Alta.—The new flour mill of Spillers Canadian Mlg. Co., Ltd., will start grinding about June 1.

Manville, Alta.—Mark Bros. have bot the mlg. machinery of the Farmers Elvtr. & Mlg. Co. of Goodridge, Minn.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd., are adding additional storage of 500,000 bus. to the Superior Elvtr.

Gravelbourg, Sask.—Mail addressed to the Gravelbourg Farmers Elvtr. Co., Ltd., has been returned marked "Out of business."

Port Arthur, Ont.—The United Grain Growers, Ltd., are contemplating building a large elvtr. north of their present property.

Montreal, Que.—The Harbor Commissioners are arranging to increase the capacity of No. 3 Elvtr. by 3,000,000 bus.—A. A. Bowen, chief grain inspector.

Ottawa, Ont.—The cabinet recently put thru an order reappointing Leslie Boyd to the position of chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners for 10 years.

Depot Harbor, Ont.—The Kellogg-Stratton Grain Co. will take over the elvtr. of the Canadian National Railways Co., formerly operated by the Armour Grain Co.

Brantford, Ont.—The new 10,000-bu. elvtr. of the Dominion Flour Mills, Ltd., will soon be completed. A new warehouse with a capacity of 30,000 bags is also being built.

Woodstock, Ont.—It is reported that a large American mlg. concern has bot the plant of the Peerless Cereal Mills Co., idle for four years, and will put it in operation at once.

Toronto, Ont.—Copeland & Elliott is a new grain and flour firm, whose members are A. E. Copeland and H. G. Elliott. Winter wheat flour and all kinds of grain will be handled.

St. Catherine's, Ont.—The old grist mill, where during the war of 1812 both British and American wounded soldiers were brought for treatment, has been demolished because of its unsafe condition owing to age.

Winnipeg, Man.—Thru the courtesy of Dr. R. Magill, sec'y-treas., we have received a copy of the 18th annual report of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange giving the receipts and shipments and price statistics for the past year.

Armstrong, B. C.—A. E. Sage recently made a proposition to the farmers to operate the grain elvtr. in order to ship next season's crop to Vancouver in bulk instead of in sacks as has been necessary due to the elvtr. being closed.

Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta.—L. B. Augustine of the United Grain Growers Elvtr. died April 27 as the result of a fall down the elvtr. shaft while repairing a window at the top of the elvtr. His skull was fractured by the 50-ft. fall and he died without regaining consciousness.

Kamloops, B. C.—It is rumored that an Edmonton firm of investment agents propose to construct an elvtr. here, which will operate on the co-op. principle, with the shareholders shipping their own grain to it and sharing in profits to be derived from shipments of other farmers' grain.

Owen Sound, Ont.—The citizens recently voted certain concessions to the Great Lakes Elvtr. Co. in connection with its proposition to erect a 1,000,000-bu. storage elvtr. extension to its present house. The vote was 1,997 for and 40 against. The contract will be awarded to the Barnett & McQueen Construction Co.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Pacific & Oriental Grain Co. has decided to continue its action against the Harbor Board for damage for alleged breach of agreement to lease the No. 3 grain elvtr. to it. The Harbor Board had recommended \$112,000 as a payment in the settlement of the claim, but Parliament failed to include the amount in its estimate. The original claim was for \$250,000.

Ottawa, Ont.—A bill to amend the Canada Grain Act of 1925 in respect to the issue of warehouse receipts by private terminals to the shipper or his consignee, and to amend the act in respect to the contents of warehouse receipts issued by operators of any country elvtr. was adopted recently by the House of Commons. The bill is similar to the one that passed the House last year but failed to pass the Senate.

Winnipeg, Man.—Chas. Hunting, formerly of this Exchange and lately of Chicago, was on 'Change recently. Mr. Hunting's plans are to permanently locate in Winnipeg and establish a grain business here under the name of Hunting Elvtr. Co., Ltd., which will be affiliated with the company of similar name now in Minneapolis and Chicago.

Vancouver, B. C.—Contract for the construction of the 1,000,000-bu. addition to the Burrard elvtr. has been let to the Northern Construction Co. and J. W. Stewart, Ltd. The former company already has the contract for making foundations for the addition and work has been in progress for some time. When the addition is completed the elvtr. will have a storage capacity of 1,600,000 bus.

COLORADO

Trinidad, Colo.—The Bancroft-Marty Co. has added a new grain cleaner to its equipment.

Craig, Colo.—Mail addressed to the Mgr., Hungarian Mills, has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Hudson, Colo.—A new grain and bean elvtr. has recently been completed by the Trinidad Bean & Grain Co. at its plant here.

Haxtun, Colo.—The new elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., being built by the Cramer Construction Co., will be finished soon.

Holyoke, Colo.—We expect to build a wholesale and retail oil station in connection with our grain business. Expect to put in 60,000-gal. storage capacity.—Paul Reimer, mgr., Reimer-Smith Grain Co.

IDAHO

Lewiston, Ida.—The annual meeting of Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n has been changed to June 10-11.

Princeton, Ida.—A warehouse of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co. was slightly damaged by fire April 13. Only the roof of the plant was damaged.

Grangeville, Ida.—We have an elvtr. here and also at Fenn. We are putting in a new 15-ton truck scale and new dumps, which will be controlled by electric power. Both elvtrs. are being repaired and put in first-class condition for the coming season.—Geo. S. Downer, mgr., Union Warehouse & Supply Co.

ILLINOIS

Roodhouse, Ill.—We are repairing our elvtr. here.—V. C. Elmore.

Avon, Ill.—The Bader Elvtr. Co. has bot the feed store of D. E. Hanks.

Irwin, Ill.—We have installed an air loader in our east elvtr.—Ferris Bros.

Barrow, Ill.—We are putting in a 25-h.p. motor and repairing the elvtr.—V. C. Elmore.

Buffalo Hart, Ill.—The tornado of Apr. 20 blew over the elvtr. of the Buffalo Hart Grain Co.

Ashkum, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new Fairbanks 10-ton Truck Scale.

Elwin, Ill.—J. A. Markwell has succeeded G. W. Robertson as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Manteno, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has built a mill house for its new hammer feed mill.

Toulon, Ill.—The plant of Davis Bros. & Potter was slightly damaged on April 19 by a wind-storm.

Columbia, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has bot the flour and feed business of Fred Durrer.

West Ridge, Ill.—Our firm name has been changed from Hitch & White to Wood & White.—Wood & White.

Stockton, Ill.—The Stockton Co-op. Ass'n expects to build a new lumber shed and storage warehouse for feeds.

Stronghurst, Ill.—We expect to put in new elvtr. belt and possibly new cups.—Stronghurst Grain & Merchandise Co.

Harpster Station (Gibson City p. o.), Ill.—I am overhauling and making extensive repairs on my elvtr.—Lawson Tjardes.

Springfield, Ill.—The Senate on May 5 passed Senator Kessinger's bill to place the Chicago Board of Trade under state control. The vote was 30 to 11.

Elwood, Ill.—We are installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in our elvtr.—F. E. Dowling, mgr., Jay Grain Co.

Oreana, Ill.—The Oreana Grain Co. has been dissolved, according to announcement made recently by the Sec'y of State.

Manchester, Ill.—Nothing definite has been done in regard to a new plant to replace the one which burned.—R. C. Curtis, local mgr., V. C. Elmore.

Lanton (Lovington p. o.), Ill.—We have put in new driveways, engine and built a new office at our plant, also added new belts.—Hammond Co-op. Grain Co.

Bloomington, Ill.—Windstorm damage to our plant consisted of composition sheeting blown off the roof of our 100,000-bu. elvtr.—Illinois Feed & Elvtr. Co.

Lena, Ill.—The Lena elvtr. is being torn down. Can't say when work will be completed. Don't know what B. R. Reeder, prop. and operator, will do.—X.

Granville, Ill.—Joel H. Whitaker is mgr. of our firm, having been appointed in February. Implement business is good for this time of year.—Granville Co-op. Co.

Breckenridge, Ill.—The I. F. Twist Grain Co. is remodeling its elvtr. and installing new spouting, including a double spout for cobs and dust. Chas. Pearson is doing the work.

Lovington, Ill.—We have not repaired our driveway yet, as the lumber is not here. It will be repaired as soon as the lumber is sawed.—Geo. Lindsay, mgr., Lovington Grain Co.

Belleville, Ill.—We had a small roof fire caused from cupola of stove works nearby, it being a windy day and the sparks starting a blaze. Damage was about \$32.—Sehlinger Grain Co.

Weston, Ill.—C. E. Graves, whose wife was operated upon for cancer at a well known sanitarium at Savannah, Mo., is pleased to inform his friends that the operation was successful.

Pleasant Plains, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is not going to reorganize, as there is no need of such a plan. The company is sound financially.—H. H. Zimmer, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Rantoul, Ill.—We have leased our two-story brick feed building and warehouse to the Menefee Transfer Co. We are remaining in the grain, coal and livestock business.—C. P. Bauman, Rantoul Grain Co.

Hammond, Ill.—We have put in a new concrete floor in our engine room and new driveways and will have the elvtr. equipped with lightning protection.—F. J. Holub, mgr., Hammond Co-op. Grain Co.

Bishop Hill, Ill.—The lumber shed of the Galva Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. was destroyed by fire early the afternoon of April 21. The fire is believed to have started from sparks from a nearby train. Damage is estimated at \$10,000, completely covered by insurance.

Springfield, Ill.—The Turner corn borer bill was passed by the house recently. This bill provides measures for fighting the pest and provides that the farmer be paid for any amount in excess of \$1 an acre which he is required by the state to spend in fighting the borer.

Turpin (Decatur p. o.), Ill.—The elvtr. here is operated by Mrs. Laura Turpin under the name of the Turpin Station Grain Co. The capacity of the elvtr. is 18,000 bus. Mrs. Turpin has been conducting the business since the death of her husband, W. R. Turpin, last August.

Galesburg, Ill.—B. L. Christy died Feb. 11. His estate still owns an elvtr. at Preemption and has an interest in one at Sherrard. J. C. Boyer is mgr. at the Sherrard elvtr., which is operated in connection with the lumber yard there.—Emma Thomas, Christy-Annegers Agency.

Paxton, Ill.—Stockholders of the Paxton Grain Co. met recently to discuss the course which should be taken relative to the continuance of the business. A motion to dissolve the company failed to carry, but a motion which authorized the officers to sell the assets of the concern was successful.

Ridge Farm, Ill.—Our recent fire was started by an electric light wire being shorted. The night of the storm one end of a sheet of metal roofing blew on a high tension wire and threw the current in the metal roofing and the fire burned a hole thru a 4-in. cribbing. It, without doubt, had been burning for a couple of hours when a party going to catch a train gave the alarm. There was practically no damage.—J. C. Jones, Ridgefarm Co-op. Grain Co.

Secor, Ill.—Conrad Boller has brot suit against the Secor Elvtr. Co., saying that he sold it 895 bus. of No. 4 corn for which he was to receive \$1.54 a bu., and he received 70 cents for 716 bus. and \$1.54 for the remaining 179 bus. Mr. Boller charges fraud and alleges that the 716 bus. were mixed with some inferior grade of corn.

Sumner, Ill.—O. F. Brewer of Tipton, Ind., has bot the 100-bbl. mill known as the Gem Roller Mills. He intends to dismantle it at once, moving the best machinery to his mill at Spencer, Ind., and also using some portions at his Tipton, Ind., mill. This was a well equipped mill but fell into the hands of men that were not millers.

Arcola, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. is the only elvtr. here being operated at present. Hood Bros. had the Vandalia Line elvtr. and the Twiford elvtr. both leased, but the bank failure caused them to cancel leases and it is doubtful if they will be going again for some time. We live here, but our elvtrs. are at Filson and Kemp.—T. E. Hamman & Co.

Joy, Ill.—We bot the elvtr. known as the Wm. Dennen elvtr. It is an old building and will need considerable repairing. We also have an attrition mill. The other elvtr. is Elias Willits' building. We expect to put up a feed house and handle mill feeds and tankage, coal and grain. The business will be run under the name of the Joy Feed Mill.—Joy Feed Mill.

Edinburg, Ill.—Contract for our new elvtr. was let to Geo. Saathoff. It will be of cribbed construction; bin capacity 32,000 bus., and ear corn 18,000 bus. All machinery will be furnished by the Union Iron Works. Cleaner, legs and shaker dumps will be driven by 20-h.p. motor in cupola and two 20-h.p. engines will drive the sheller. The elvtr. will be completed by July 1.—Rink & Scheib Grain Co.

New Berlin, Ill.—We completed our new elvtr. last July. It is of 40,000-bu. capacity and of concrete construction. We have a Western Sheiler and Cleaner, two steel legs of elevating capacity of 5,000 bus. per hour, and Kewanee All-Steel Lifts. We have three Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Type Motors for power, and a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale.—W. E. Munson, mgr., Farmers Grain Co.

Penfield, Ill.—The Penfield Grain & Coal Co. has awarded a contract to the Younglove Engineering Co. for the construction of a 20,000-bu. elvtr. It will be covered with galvanized iron, with galvanized interlocking roof. A truck dump, 10-h.p. Fairbanks Enclosed Type Motor, Hinkley Head Drive, manlift, Richardson 10-bu. Auto Scale, and 12x6 D. P. Cups will be part of the equipment of this up-to-date house.

Cornland, Ill.—John Melvin, mgr. at this place for the Mt. Pulaski Grain Co., had insurance on his automobile, but not on the garage in which it stood. Just to aggravate him the tornado of Apr. 19 completely destroyed the garage and left the auto standing unharmed. The wind blew away the whole town, the elvtr. only being left, and that was damaged \$1,000, as it stood about 100 ft. out of the edge of the twister, which cut a 600-foot swath.

Oswego, Ill.—The Oswego Lumber Co. bot out the Oswego Farmers Grain Co. and took possession Jan. 17. R. L. Todd of Aurora is owner. This leaves Oswego with one lumber yard and elvtr. The old elvtr. of the Oswego Lumber Co. has been torn down. This company was formerly operated under the name of the Todd Lumber Co. and was the old established yard in Oswego for years. E. W. Henning is the mgr. and has been with the company for six years.—Oswego Lumber Co.

Tabor, Ill.—The next suit on the court docket for the Tabor Grain Co. will come to trial in July. Mrs. Anna Zorger, the plaintiff, is suing for her grain. The receiver has asked for permission to sell the elvtr. but I don't think the court will grant this as the first judgment was by a creditor on a note for \$21.41 got up on purpose so they could appoint a receiver and the creditor could not be a stockholder. The manager switched \$37.20 from his account to his father's for seed wheat in order to get this amount as the records show. The directors are trying to make the thirty-four stockholders who are on a \$15,000 note at the Peoples Bank, Atlanta, Ill., pay it. When the elvtr. is sold the proceeds will go on their debts. The bank at Atlanta has the second judgment, a Lincoln bank has the third, for \$8,000, and a farmer near Tabor has the fourth, for \$10,000, but has all the directors on it.—C. G. (This is another testimonial to free storage.)

Springfield, Ill.—Senator Harold C. Kessinger's resolution calling upon the Chicago Board of Trade to suspend from membership officers of the Armour Grain Co. who had knowledge of the frauds in the organization of the Grain Marketing Co., was adopted by the senate on April 21 by a vote of 24 to 11.

Champaign, Ill.—The J. C. Shaffer Grain Co. has closed its office here and J. P. Sledge has taken over its wire as correspondent. Harry Hills, formerly with Shaffer, is now operator for Philip H. Schifflin & Co., succeeding Xerxes Wallace who died recently. I. H. French now has the Bartlett-Frazier Co.'s wire.

CHICAGO NOTES.

I. C. West, statistician for the Board of Trade, is recovering from a recent operation.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L has been set for May at 5½% per annum by the Board of Directors.

The Kellogg-Stratton Grain Co., newly organized concern, will take over the Santa Fe elvtr. here, a former Armour house.

A petition to have no trading in grain futures extended into December delivery for the present was handed to the Board of Trade directors April 26. No definite action was taken.

Kenton D. Keilholtz, head of the firm of Southworth & Co., Toledo, James D. Kennedy of Los Angeles and Talton T. Francis of St. Louis were recently elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

Albert Taylor, formerly in charge of the Armour Grain Co. at Milwaukee and more recently pres. of the Wisconsin Grain Elevators Co., will be in charge of Central Elvtr. A, which the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. recently acquired on a 10-year lease.

Eugene T. Havey, for many years in charge of the grain receiving department and active in the management of the country houses of the Armour Grain Co., has engaged in the grain commission business on his own account with offices in the Webster Bldg.

R. Townsend McKeever of the brokerage firm of Chas. Sincere & Co. died recently at Stockholm, Sweden. Mr. McKeever joined the Sincere firm in 1922. He was a member of the Board of Trade, the local Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange.

The Board of Trade's special com'te that is considering the warehouse situation made a partial report April 27 and was instructed to continue its work. The regular warehouse com'te also reported that there was plenty of elvtr. room in Chicago available for storing grain.

Chas. T. Trego, a member of the Board of Trade for 65 years and regarded as the dean of La Salle street traders, died April 26 at his home. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1862 and up to the time of his death maintained an office and an active interest in trading. Mr. Trego was born near Philadelphia, Pa., on Dec. 16, 1837. He came to Galena, Ill., in 1855 and to Chicago in 1862 when he entered the grain commission business. He is survived by his wife and two children, Frank H. Trego and Mrs. Chas. H. Prindiville.

John Kellogg, pres. of the Armour Grain Co., which recently liquidated its affairs, is pres. of a new company, the Kellogg-Stratton Grain Co., which started operations May 9 on the Board of Trade. H. M. Stratton of the Briggs & Stratton Motor Co. and the Donahue-Stratton Co., both of Milwaukee, is vice pres. of the new firm. Other officers are H. G. Campbell, sec'y, and Orin S. Dowse, treas., both former traders for the Armour company. The company will occupy offices on the 19th floor of the Continental & Commercial building. The Kellogg-Stratton Co. will operate the Santa Fe grain elvtr. here and the Depot Harbor elvtr. at Depot Harbor, Ont.

INDIANA

Tocsin, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has repaired its elvtr.

Peoria, Ind.—The Peoria Grain Co. is installing a McMillin Truck Dump this spring.

Mexico, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in its plant.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. is installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in its plant which will be motor driven.

Andrews, Ind.—Joe Banister has bot the elvtr. of the Andrews Equity Exchange and is now in possession.

Indianapolis, Ind.—W. F. Kassebaum, grain, hay and feed dealer, has moved his offices to Massachusetts Ave.

Elwood, Ind.—The Jay Grain Co. is replacing its old mill with a 24-in. Bauer Mill with motor drive bot of J. M. Beh.

Logansport, Ind.—The Logansport Elvtr. Co. is installing an extended McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in its plant.

College Corner, Ind.—We are giving our elvtr. a general overhauling this spring.—F. S. Demoret, Demoret Grain Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Frank D. Roberts of Monticello, Ind., is now traveling Illinois and Indiana for the A. N. Steinhart Grain Co.

Darlington, Ind.—Have installed a new mixer at our plant, also putting in a cracked corn separator.—Farmers Grain & Seed Co.

McCordsville, Ind.—We expect to install a 5-h.p. motor to pull our cleaner and elvtrs.—C. Keys, sec'y and treas., McCordsville Grain Co.

Charlottesville, Ind.—The high waters did not flood us, neither have we sold out to the railroad.—Chas. F. Reeves, Reeves Grain & Fuel Co.

Ridgeville, Ind.—I have bot the elvtr. formerly owned by Fred C. Murray. No extensive improvements will be made at this time.—M. E. Snapp.

Peru, Ind.—The property of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was not sold, and the plant is running as usual with S. J. Hurst as receiver.—C. F. Cripe.

La Crosse, Ind.—We will not rebuild the elvtr. destroyed by fire. The building site has been sold to Will W. Wilson of West Lafayette.—T. E. Frantz, former mgr., La Crosse Grain & Coal Co.

Hemlock, Ind.—I have bot the Hemlock Grain Co. and will operate under that name. I am moving here from Summitville where I acted as mgr. for Urmston Grain & Seed Co. for 10 years.—Ed. Montgomery.

Marshall, Ind.—The Marshall Farmers Elvtr. Co. has filed certificate of preliminary dissolution with the Sec'y of State. The elvtr. was sold several months ago at auction to Owen Swaim and Clayton Hobson.

North Vernon, Ind.—We are motorizing our entire plant, ice machine, grain elvtr. and flour mill. Have changed the ice machine from absorption distilled water system to electric raw water system.—Eberts & Bro.

New Haven, Ind.—The elvtr. which we are moving from Gar Creek here is a studded house 24x30x65 ft., with 13,000-bu. capacity. Will move it six miles. Will also move ware room, 20x15, and corn crib, 8x30.—Stiefel & Levy.

Fulton, Ind.—The fire which occurred here was not in any of the buildings. It was just in the yard outside of the buildings in some lath, shingles and picket corn cribs which were stored on the platforms.—Wm. T. Welsheime, mgr., Mayer Grain Co.

Clymers, Ind.—We are rebuilding our elvtr., which burned Feb. 5. The new house will be ready to operate by July 1. It is of cribbed structure with 100,000-bu. capacity, electrically equipped thruout, and will be up to the minute in every way.—Hirsch Bros. Grain Co.

Greensburg, Ind.—We are installing the very latest type of truck dump and also a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with self-registering beam. The scale and dump are one unit with a dump pit of 200-bu. capacity. We are putting in this improvement independent of our wagon wheat scale and dump.—John F. Russell, pres., Garland Mfg. Co.

Warsaw, Ind.—The firm of Kraus & Apfelbaum sold its stock of merchandise to the Warsaw Feed Store and discontinued the operation of the elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co. Our lease does not expire until June 17. We do not know what action will be taken by the directors.—Kraus & Apfelbaum, Inc., Pierce-ton, Ind.

La Grange, Ind.—Some of the stock was transferred to the local farmers at the time I became mgr. of the Home Grain Co., and the new members added to the board of directors. The company has contracted with the local Farm Bureau to handle the commodities it is needing in the county and we hope to make this a real service station for the farmers of the county.—I. W. Schultz, mgr., Home Grain Co.

Coles (Swayzee p. o.), Ind.—Chas. F. Naber has bot the elvtr. of the United Grain & Supply Co. of Swayzee. The company has also sold its other houses at Richa, Herbst and Swayzee to other parties. My office will be in Fairmount, as Chas. F. Naber & Co.—Chas. F. Naber.

Lapaz, Ind.—The Lapaz Grain Co. has let contract to the Reliance Construction Co. for a new feed room to be equipped with feed mixer, corn cutter, freight elvtr. Gas power in elvtr. will be displaced by three Fairbanks-Morse Ball Bearing Ventilated Motors and a McMillin Truck Dump.

Connerville, Ind.—The Fayette Grain Co. has let the contract to the Reliance Construction Co. for entire new feed mill equipment to consist of a feed mixer, a Eureka Corn Cutter, a No. 3 Gruender Grinder with 50-h.p. motor, a Sidney Motor Driven Freight Elevator, two Fairbanks-Morse Ball Bearing Ventilated Motors.

Seymour, Ind.—J. Lewis Davis has been elected pres. of the Blish Mfg. Co. to succeed the late Tipton S. Blish. He will also have general management of the business. Mrs. Belle E. Blish and Mrs. Agnes A. Blish were named as vice-pres., John L. Blish as treas., and M. L. Blish as sec'y and ass't treas.

Hebron, Ind.—Fire believed to have been caused by yeggmen who blew the safe in the office of the Hebron Equity Exchange resulted in a loss estimated at \$15,000. About 2,000 bus. of grain were in the bins. Finding that the safe had been tampered with was not made until after the ashes had cooled sufficiently to permit its removal. Several hundred dollars in the safe were missing.

Wyatt, Ind.—The Wyatt Grain Co. has let the contract to the Reliance Construction Co. for a cribbed iron-clad elvtr. of 18,000-bu. capacity, a 3,000-bu. crib for ear corn, and a feed room 30x84 ft. It will have 8 bins and be equipped with four stands of elevators, two of 3,000-bu. elevating capacity, the other two of 1,500 bus. per hour, four sinks and one McMillin Truck Dump, a Western Sheller and Cleaner, a wheat cleaner, a combination sheller and cleaner for feed grinding department, a Gruender Hammer Mill with a 50-h.p. Allis Motor attached, manlift, corn cutter, feed mixer and oat huller, 150-bu. hopper scale. Seven Fairbanks-Morse Ball Bearing Ventilated Motors supply the power. All shafts will be equipped with roller bearings.

IOWA

Percival, Ia.—The elvtr. of Good Bros. was destroyed by fire on May 2.

Crocker (Madrid p. o.), Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has installed a new 10-ton Fairbanks Scale.

Hamlin, Ia.—S. M. Peterson has bot the Hamlin elvtr. from Peter Nelson and is now in charge.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—We have installed a molasses mixing machine for custom grinding.—A. D. Hayes Co.

Berkley, Ia.—We expect to put new footings and a foundation under our elvtr. annex.—Carlson & Peterson.

Wesley, Ia.—Our charter has been renewed for another 20-year period.—Carl Oelrich, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Society.

Nevada, Ia.—Clark Brown, pres. of the Clark Brown Grain Co., is now in Los Angeles, Calif., where he will spend some time for his health.

Lavinia, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has bot the plant of the Lavinia Farmers Elvtr. Co.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co., Fort Dodge.

Breda, Ia.—Our elvtr., which was destroyed by fire in August, 1926, will not be rebuilt. I am out of the grain business entirely.—P. L. Roth.

Fairfield, Ia.—The Gossick Mill Co. has just completed installing a Munson Corn Cracker and Ear Corn Crusher. F. J. Conrad did the work.

Lost Nation, Ia.—Geo. Edleman, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n Elvtr., was buried May 3. He had been ill only a few days with spinal trouble.

Webster City, Ia.—Harper & Son have closed their grain office here. W. G. Boylan, the mgr., will go to Arkansas City, Kan., where he has a position.

Sidney, Ia.—The Sidney Elvtr. Co., of which R. P. Lindsay is mgr. and part owner, will wreck its old elvtr. and replace it with a new structure.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—E. Delp is now mgr. of the grain department of the Mesquakie Mills. He was formerly with the E. Delp Grain Co. of Philadelphia.

Des Moines, Ia.—The firm of F. H. Hall & Co. went out of business April 1. Mr. Hall joined his former employers, the Crowell Elvtr. Co. of Omaha.

Lawton, Ia.—The elvtr. of Hans Brenner was badly damaged by fire recently. Grain valued at \$1,500 was destroyed. The damage is estimated at \$14,000.

Buffalo Center, Ia.—Work has been started on the new addition and repairs to the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which is being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Ruthven, Ia.—The Spencer Grain Co. plans to overhaul its elvtr. and install a new leg and spouts. Geo. French, formerly of Storm Lake, is now mgr. of this elvtr.

Washington, Ia.—J. F. Hemmings has just installed a new 20-in. Munson Ball Bearing Attrition Mill operated by Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engines. F. J. Conrad did the work.

Alvord, Ia.—At a recent meeting of stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. it was voted to dissolve the old organization and form a new one, cancelling all old stock and issuing new.

Mediapolis, Ia.—The Farmers Supply Co. has added to its feed mlg. plant a Munson Corn Cracker. A 15-h.p. electric motor was installed at the same time. F. J. Conrad did the work.

Osage, Ia.—H. E. LaRue, who at one time was mgr. of the Osage Grain & Supply Co., is now acting as justice of the peace for Mitchell county.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. Co., Fort Dodge.

Lost Nation, Ia.—We are making some improvements on our elvtr. and building a concrete and steel coal shed which will be ready for coal about June 1.—J. H. Phelps, Phelps Grain Co.

Little Cedar, Ia.—The Little Cedar Grain & Coal Co. is now handling lumber for the Jas. Smith Lumber Co. on a commission. M. H. Barker is mgr.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co., Fort Dodge.

Des Moines, Ia.—Senate File No. 385, relating to control and eradication of the European corn borer, was signed by Governor Hammill on April 15. The bill has been previously mentioned in this column.

Wesley, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. reports a big seed business for this spring's planting. Total sales, \$5,960. Sweet clover the favorite. Carl Oelrich is mgr.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co., Fort Dodge.

Ft. Madison, Ia.—The Kroll & Lesch Mfg. Co. is installing a new 24-in. Munson Ball Bearing Motor Driven Attrition Mill to replace its old mill which was a plain bearing machine. F. J. Conrad is doing the work.

Des Moines, Ia.—The old 115,000-bu. Iowa Corn Products Elvtr. was scheduled to be sold at public auction May 2. It has been tied up in litigation for years and this was the means taken to release it for use.

Alton, Ia.—Guy Gleysteen has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. His present plans are to move to Yakima, Wash. The bookkeeper was placed in charge temporarily.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co., Fort Dodge.

Shipley, Ia.—E. F. Biddle was awarded damages of \$135 in his suit against the Shipley Grain Co. The suit grew out of the selling of grain by a renter on the Biddle farm. Mr. Biddle sued for part of the proceeds of the grain as payment of the farm rental.

Milford, Ia.—Owing to the fact that the grain business has been unsatisfactory for five successive years, K. S. Myers, grain dealer, has appointed a trustee who will look after the affairs of his business until enough collections can be made to liquidate the outstanding debts.

Cascade, Ia.—Some months ago we reported that Geo. A. Wassener of Sheldon had leased the elvtr. at this point for 10 years and had installed and equipped the house with up-to-date feed mlg. equipment, starting operation about January 15. Since then he has found it necessary to equip this elvtr. with machinery to unload into the elvtr. direct from cars. He has also installed a Munson Corn Cracker. This puts the elvtr. and feed mill back into operation. The elvtr. had been closed for six years and the feed mill for about eight months. He is enjoying a good business. Installation was made by F. J. Conrad.

Lone Tree, Ia.—W. F. Roberts, who has been mgr. of our plant over four years, resigned April 30, to take effect May 30, in order to take up other duties. There has been a substantial increase in the amount of business transacted under his management.—Lone Tree Farmers Union Exchange.

Crystal Lake, Ia.—Harry Rose, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., had a narrow escape from death recently when he was completely buried by oats. Mr. Rose was loading a car and the oats became clogged. He went into the bin to start the grain running and was buried under several feet of oats. A man who happened to be present at the time gave the alarm and a number of men responded promptly and shoveled away the oats.

Dubuque, Ia.—Possibility of the construction of a large grain elvtr. here loomed greater when it was learned that outside capital had been interested in the project, following the destruction of the elvtr. at Cairo, Ill., which would have been the nearest competitor to the local elvtr. The elvtr., if built, will be constructed on city property on the river front, adjacent to the rail and river terminal now under construction. The construction of such an elvtr. here and at other river cities of eastern Iowa has been the goal of a com'te of the Iowa Bankers Ass'n.

Modale, Ia.—The dimension lumber of our plant is all native made from cottonwood lumber and sawed from E. E. McFerrin's, the owner's, own timber in his own mill. The elvtr. has drop siding with a galvanized roof. It was built about a year ago. Our machinery consists of a Kewanee Steel Truck Dump with air pump and compression, 5-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, belt drive to jack shaft and chain drive to head, Richardson Automatic Scale of 4-bu. capacity, manlift, distributor, Kewanee Removal Bottom Loading Spout. Our office joins on the elvtr. on the east with a 5-ton wagon scale. Our leg is an 11-in. belt with Salem Buckets. We are going to put in another leg, motor and either a 10- or 15-ton truck scale this summer.—Don Mintum, mgr., Modale Elvtr. Co.

KANSAS

Fowler, Kan.—Geo. Gano has bot the Kansas Mlg. Co. elvtr.

St. John, Kan.—The St. John Mill is considering installing new scales.

Pawnee Rock, Kan.—L. R. French has had iron cladding put on his elvtr.

Bucklin, Kan.—Geo. Gano is now owner of the elvtr. of the Kansas Flour Mill.

Minneola, Kan.—Geo. Gano has bot the elvtr. belonging to the Kansas Flour Mill.

Plevna, Kan.—Joe Koelsh of Hutchinson has bot the elvtr. of the Kansas Flour Mill.

Norwich, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co. has bot the old Norton elvtr.

Syracuse, Kan.—The Evins Grain Co. is the successor to the C. C. Isley Lumber Co.

Greenleaf, Kan.—Barney Weeks has resigned as mgr. of the Greenleaf Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Bloom, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Kansas Flour Mill Co. has recently been sold to Geo. Gano.

Garfield, Kan.—The Garfield Co-op. Co. is installing a Fairbanks-Morse Hammer Grinder.

Salina, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mills & Elvtr. Co. will build an addition to its storage unit.

Salina, Kan.—Concrete for the new storage unit at the Weber Flour Mills has been poured.

Clearwater, Kan.—Ed Solter has succeeded L. A. Webb as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Gardner, Kan.—The Blacker Elvtr. Co. has installed complete equipment for making poultry feed.

Amy, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. has let contract for the erection of a 10,000-bu. elvtr.

Radium, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co. has installed a new 10-ton scale and rebuilt its office.

Bogue, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Union has been returned marked "Out of business."

Hilton (McPherson p. o.), Kan.—Colburn Bros. elvtr. was slightly damaged by a windstorm on April 13.

Paxico, Kan.—Mail addressed to J. H. Dougan has been returned marked "Removed; out of business."

Grantville, Kan.—The elvtr. of J. J. Merrillat burned May 2. There was 3,000 bus. grain in the house.

Harper, Kan.—The Imperial Flour Mills Co. had its plant slightly damaged by windstorm on April 16.

St. Paul, Kan.—The plant of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n will be sold at a trustees' sale May 16.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The State Grain Inspection Department is rebuilding its laboratory at a cost of \$10,000.

Winfield, Kan.—A two-story flour warehouse is being built at the plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co.

Newton, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. is building an additional 10,000-bu. storage plant to its elvtr.

Wichita, Kan.—H. F. Braly, formerly of the Braly Grain Co., is now in the real estate business in California.

Offerle, Kan.—T. H. Keast has succeeded Everett Hardgrove as mgr. of the Offerle Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Halsted, Kan.—Robert M. Todd, 76, who had been engaged in the grain business here for 51 years, died recently.

Marienthal, Kan.—We will build a new elvtr. here, starting the middle of May.—M. E. Boulware & Son, Modoc.

Hillsdale, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Morrison Barker Mercantile Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

Ness City, Kan.—T. A. Kackley has succeeded Fred Howard as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Belpre, Kan.—G. E. Stockstill of Hugoton has bot an elvtr. here and one at Mathews (Belpre p. o.), also known as Hawes.

Humboldt, Kan.—The Humboldt Elvtr. Mills have bot the elvtr. of the Pereau-Marsh Grain Co. The plant will be closed.

Dorrance, Kan.—Dave Herkel and the Hein Bros. have bot the elvtr. of Pete Steinle and moved it to the Herkel place.

Lyndon, Kan.—Roscoe Gray, who recently leased the Gregory elvtr., is now operating it. He will handle a line of feeds.

Drury, Kan.—A. F. Roberts was awarded the contract for the new 18,000-bu. elvtr. being built by the New Era Mlg. Co.

Emporia, Kan.—The name of our firm is now the Rice Grain Co., succeeding the Miller & Rice Grain Co.—Rice Grain Co.

Earlton, Kan.—George Bros. applied for membership in the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Iola meeting.—Sec'y Smiley.

Liberal, Kan.—The Light Grain & Mlg. Co. will remodel its mill and install new machinery. The company also operates an elvtr.

Iola, Kan.—We have just had our Jay-B Feed Mill motor rewound and the mill is operating again.—A. M. Dunlap, Iola Mlg. Co.

Winfield, Kan.—The Winfield Elvtr. & Supply Co. is figuring on rebuilding its old-fashioned elvtr. into a modern 20,000-bu. house.

Wellsford, Kan.—M. B. Norby has bot the elvtr. of the Kansas Mlg. Co. and will operate it under the name of the Norby Grain Co.

Piqua, Kan.—Walter W. Lamb has bot the elvtr. of the Pereau-Marsh Grain Co. Mr. Lamb is also in the feed buying business at Iola.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Co-op. Exchange is installing a new dust collecting machine, new motor and new spouting in its elvtr.

Cullison, Kan.—The Dickhut-Miller Grain Co. has succeeded A. E. Dickhut, who owned an elvtr. here, at Preston, Wellsford and Penalosa.

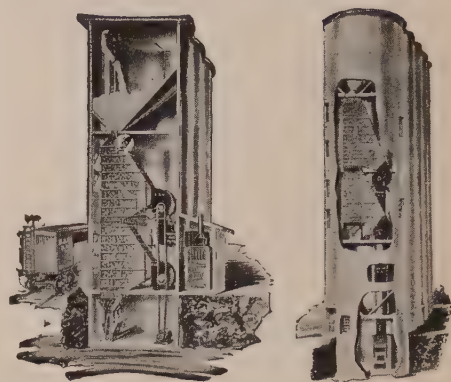
Wichita, Kan.—The protein laboratory of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department is being rebuilt and all new equipment is being installed.

Jetmore, Kan.—The Jetmore Elvtr. Co. will put in a number of sidelines, including feeds. This firm recently succeeded the Jetmore Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Dighton, Kan.—Guy Miller has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. to accept a similar position with the Farmers Elvtr. at Whiteside.

Everest, Kan.—Edgar Johnson, elvtr. owner and operator, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. He had been in business 30 years and was a charter member of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

DIRECT HEAT OR STEAM CONTINUOUS FLOW MADE IN ALL SIZES
Randolph Grain Driers
THIS DISTINGUISHES THE BEST FROM THE REST



Tried, Tested and Found "Right"

Wherever Randolph Direct Heat Grain Dryers are used they have the confidence and good will of millers and grain dealers because of their ability to make poor grain better — economically and quickly.

The reason for this unusual service is found only in the Randolph Direct Heat System which sweetens grain that is sour, musty and moldy and destroys all grain insects.

Randolph Direct Heat Dryer is the dryer without a boiler. It begins where the steam dryer left off.

Save 75% of your operating expense by using Randolph Direct Heat Grain Dryers which are time savers and money makers. Ask the man who uses this system and the old Draw Through Steam System and he will tell you there is no comparison.

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**O. W. RANDOLPH
COMPANY**

TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

Mullinville, Kan.—The Mullinville Equity Exchange has bot the elvtr. of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. This will give the company two elvtrs. here.

Arkansas City, Kan.—W. G. Boylan, formerly of Webster City, Ia., has succeeded Jack Carrigan as mgr. of the local office of the B. C. Christopher Co.

Wamego, Kan.—Sealed bids were received recently for the sale of the Farmers Mill & Co-op. Co. Some time ago it was bot by the farmers from the Lord Mlg. Co.

Junction City, Kan.—Christensen & Beeler bot the properties of the defunct Geary County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n recently and now have the plant in operation.

Murdock, Kan.—We are installing new combination wagon and truck scales at our stations here, at Cunningham and Spearville.—H. E. Ericson, Bowersock Mills & Power Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Board of Trade is now established in its new quarters on the eighth floor of the Rorabaugh-Wiley building. Several new tables for samples will be added.

Burrton, Kan.—The wood elvtr. structure of the Halstead Mill & Elvtr. Co. is being razed and the company's other elvtr., which is of corrugated iron, will be moved to the site.

Clay Center, Kan.—R. L. Chance, who is in the Salina office of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., has been sent here to manage the local office while the mill is being remodeled.

Laird, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. of Ness City is installing automatic scales in its elvtr. here.—T. A. Kackley, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., Ness City.

Atchison, Kan.—J. W. Blair, pres. of the Blair Mlg. Co. was recently in Kansas City in conference with Horner-Wyatt & Roads, engineers, regarding plans for the new Blair elvtr. headhouse.

Bushton, Kan.—Emil Teichgraber and Erland Carlson of the K. B. R. Mlg. Co. of Marquette have taken over the mill which they recently bot and will remodel it to provide storage for 30,000 bus.

Iola, Kan.—Mr. Pereau will temporarily continue the brokerage business of the Pereau-Marsh Grain Co. Mr. Marsh is now out of the grain business. The company recently disposed of its elvtrs. at Humboldt and Piqua.

Council Grove, Kan.—The R. R. Dodderidge Grain Co., which is leased by Earl Hammer, was totally destroyed by fire April 18. The loss is estimated at \$9,700. The attached office and warehouse were only slightly damaged.

Neola (Turon p. o.), Kan.—I bot the two elvtrs. here. They are the elvtrs. that the Farmers operated in 1918. I intend going in business alone. Will do some repairing and be ready for the new crop.—Ben Raines Grain Co.

Oswego, Kan.—We are putting in an air dump and drag from track, can clean in transit. Also new wagon and truck scale here and at Labette, and a loader at Boulette (no p. o.).—O. M. Crane, prop., Oswego Mills and Labette Grain Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—J. M. Carrigan, formerly mgr. of the Arkansas City office of B. C. Christopher Co., has succeeded Louis Hausman as mgr. of the local office of that company. Mr. Hausman resigned to enter the oil business at Tulsa, Okla.

Montezuma, Kan.—We are building a 50,000-bu. iron clad elvtr. It will be equipped with 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, 10-T Fairbanks Wagon Scale, and 10-h. p. Fairbanks Motor. It will be completed by June 1. There will be a two room office.—M. J. Long, agt., Geo. E. Gano.

Preston, Kan.—Work on the erection of the new 25,000-bu. iron-clad elvtr. for the Preston Co-op. Grain & Mercantile Co. is progressing rapidly and the plant will be ready to receive grain on schedule. L. J. ("Kirk") Kirkwood, mgr., is surely doing a nice job. The old house was dismantled.

Spearville, Kan.—Contract for our new elvtr. has been let to A. F. Roberts. Capacity about 20,000-bu. Cost of elvtr. \$11,550. Time limit for completion June 20, 1927. It will be of wood, iron clad. Have leased the C. C. Jennings elvtr. for 30 days and are doing business there. Our office equipment was also lost in the fire, as the office was attached to the elvtr. In rebuilding the office will be in a separate building. The total loss of the fire was \$17,218.31.—Fred Laudick, mgr., Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Abilene, Kan.—The Abilene Flour Mills is constructing two new tanks, 32-ft. in diameter, one 14-ft. in diameter, one 16-ft. in diameter, all 80-ft. high. A workhouse 32x32x110-ft. is also being built. It will be of concrete and fully equipped with modern loading and unloading, also cleaning facilities.

Salina, Kan.—John Tromble, 65, pres. of the Kansas Farmers Union, died April 25 of heart disease in the St. Joseph hospital. Mr. Tromble collapsed in March in a local hotel and was taken to the hospital. Mr. Tromble was born in Cass county, Neb., in 1862. He came to Belloit, Kan., in 1902, and has lived in Salina since 1922.

Burden, Kan.—I have sold my elvtr. and coal business to Chester E. Harris. This is the only elvtr. at this point equipped to handle grain. The Farmers Elvtr. is in fact not an elvtr., just a place to load cars, having to take wagon scale weights. When loading cars they have to put a man in the bin to shovel the grain down the elvtr. leg.—F. A. James.

Linn, Kan.—H. H. Gausman, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., had a narrow escape from being fatally injured. He was loading a car of wheat when the sleeve of his sweater caught in the revolving machinery. He suffered a bad wound about the elbow of his left arm, and had one rib broken. A traveling salesman heard his cries for help and succeeded in stopping the machinery.

New members of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n are Faulkner Grain Co., Belvue; Penaloza Elvtr. & Mercantile Co., Penaloza; Dugald Spence, Herkimer; Hardtner Grain Co., Hardtner; Lindahl Grain Co., Agenda; Brock Grain Co., Buffalo; Norman R. Pike, Sabetha; Halstrom Feed & Seed Co., Randolph; Farmers Grain & Mercantile Co., Lehigh; Delia Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Delia; Onaga Lumber & Grain Co., Onaga; Udall Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Udall.

Salina, Kan., May 9.—The local meeting held here tonight by Sec'y Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n was a huge success. Ninety-seven dealers were entertained at dutch treat banquet at the beautiful Country Club. Ted Branson was master of ceremonies and established a reputation as an entertaining toastmaster. Among the speakers were Chief Grain Inspector F. M. Fink, Ass't Chief Grain Inspector T. B. Armstrong, John Baker, Wm. Murphy and Inspector Anderson, and, of course, the veteran sec'y. Preparations were made for a larger attendance which was greatly reduced by the prevailing dust storm.

Emporia, Kan.—The Trusler Grain Co. royally entertained 21 grain dealers May 6 at a district banquet held under the auspices of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n. An enlightening program was presented. Storage problems, inspection department details and grounds for railway claims were discussed. A regular district meeting will hereafter be held periodically. John Collins of Plymouth passed out pencils. The Trusler Grain Co. distributed clear Havananas. Among those present were H. P. Trusler, prop., Trusler Grain Co., Emporia; E. B. Shaffer, prop., Trusler Grain Co., Madison; C. T. West, partner, Carpenter & West, Hanford; W. E. Teichgraber and R. F. Teichgraber, partners, Teichgraber Mlg. Co., Emporia; Otto Teichgraber, mgr., Teichgraber Mlg. Co., Gypsum; J. W. O'Connor, prop., O'Connor Grain Co., Hartford; Virgil J. Rice, prop., Rice Grain Co., Emporia; C. W. Morris, prop., Morris Lumber & Grain Co., Reading; O. J. Courtney, ass't mgr., Lord Grain Co., Emporia.

Wichita, Kan.—L. R. Hurd, 71, chairman of the board of directors of the Red Star Mlg. Co., died April 26 after a prolonged illness. About two weeks prior Mr. Hurd had resigned as mgr. of the company and his son, Roger S. Hurd, had been elected to succeed him. He was also a director of the Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co. In his earlier years Mr. Hurd was a practical miller and mlg. engineer and long was associated with the Edward P. Allis Co. of Milwaukee. Later he became mgr. of the Daisy Roller Mills, Milwaukee, and from there went to Superior to build and manage the Daisy Roller Mills. When this and other Head of the Lake properties were bot by the United States Flour Mlg. Co., Mr. Hurd became mgr. of the Duluth-Superior Mlg. Co., and continued in the same capacity when ownership passed to the Standard Mlg. Co. In 1907 he bot an interest in the Red Star Mlg. Co., of 500 bbls. capacity and unsuccessful. He built the business to one of the most successful in the Southwest, the mill now having a capacity of 4,000 bbls.

Sylvia, Kan.—G. E. Stockstill of Hugoton has bot the elvtr. of the Sylvia Farmers Grain & Supply Co., owned by H. S. Thompson and G. E. Stockstill. It has been leased by the Consolidated Flour Mills for the past year, being managed by L. G. Wagner. It is understood that Mr. Wagner will continue with the new owner.

Parsons, Kan.—Eighteen grain dealers of this section met at a pleasant and profitable evening meeting May 5 under the auspices of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n. The Kansas Grain Inspection Department was explained in enlightening detail by the first ass't grain inspector. Jack Baker of the claim department of the Ass'n treated the keeping of better records. Wm. Murphy of Kansas City entertained. Sec'y Smiley addressed the assembly on legislative matters. A permanent district organization was perfected and the group will meet every 60 days. Among those attending were J. C. Goble, mgr., Goble & Kelso, Weir; J. H. Karns, prop., Pearl Mlg. Co., Oswego; J. R. Ladle, mgr., Liberty Co-op. Co., Liberty; O. M. Crane, mgr., Oswego Mill, Oswego; Fred Johnston, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Parsons; W. B. Johnson, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Mound Valley; G. W. Thurston, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Parsons; O. F. Illian, mgr., Parsons Mill & Elvtr. Co., Parsons; Chas. Kelso, prop., Kelso Grain Co., Cherokee.

Iola, Kan.—Forty-one grain dealers met for a district ass'n meeting and banquet May 4 sponsored by the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n. T. B. Armstrong gave an enlightening address on the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department and its problems and difficulties, its grades, weight department, storage and legislation. Jack Baker followed with some valuable tips on claims and collections. Sec'y Smiley outlined accomplished legislation of recent date. Pres. H. R. Rhodes, Colony, was toastmaster. The Iola Mlg. Co. distributed handy match boxes. Among those present were E. A. Swanson, mgr. Farmers Elvtr., Savonburg; Z. A. Eaton, prop. Eaton Grain Co., Thayer; E. A. George, prop., George Bros., Earlton; Carl Specht, mgr., Piqua Grain Co., Piqua; Roy Ewen, mgr., Eaton Grain Co., Urbana; Roy W. Cox, prop., Cox Grain Co., Moran; H. H. Cox, mgr., Cox Grain Co., Elsmore; A. M. Dunlap, mgr., Iola Mlg. Co., Iola; Walter Wilson, prop., Wilson & Son, La Harpe; Lewis Drake, prop., Humboldt Elvtr. Mills, Humboldt; Wm. Hackney, prop., Hackney & Son, La Harpe; Geo. S. Brock, prop., Brock Grain Co., Buffalo; L. R. Scott, prop., Brock Grain Co., Neosha Falls.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—An adjustment with the insurance companies on the burned Acme Mills fire risk is reported at about \$175,000.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Edward L. Davis of Gill & Fisher has been elected vice chairman of the grain com'te of the Chamber of Commerce to succeed Blanchard Randall, Jr., who was elected a member of the board of directors.

MICHIGAN

Muir, Mich.—Emery S. Danner's warehouse was destroyed by fire on May 4.

Clare, Mich.—The Clare Elvtr. Co. has added a complete line of feeds at its warehouse.

Pentwater, Mich.—We have sold our business to the Pentwater Lumber Co.—G. T. Sands.

Mt. Forest, Mich.—The plant of the Cass Bean & Grain Co. was recently damaged by a windstorm.

Riverdale, Mich.—The Riverdale Elvtr. Co. had its plant damaged by a windstorm on April 19.

Twining, Mich.—The elvtr. of the Twining Bean & Grain Co., which burned recently, will be rebuilt.

Fairgrove, Mich.—The plant of Wallace & Morley Co. was slightly damaged by a windstorm on April 19.

Edin, Mich.—The wind blew some of the iron roofing off the warehouse of the C. A. Davis Co.'s plant March 31.

Sandusky, Mich.—We are tearing down our plant here and using the material in rebuilding at Port Austin.—Bad Axe Grain Co.

Ithaca, Mich.—The plant of J. B. Crawford, operated as the Ithaca Roller Mills, was slightly damaged by a windstorm on April 19.

Roseburg, Mich.—The windstorm of April 19 blew the covered driveway off the elvtr. and damaged the hay shed of the Kerr Grain & Hay Co.

Charlotte, Mich.—A shorted electric circuit nearly caused a fire at the Belden Elvtr. Co. recently. Luckily it was in the afternoon, so there was no damage.

Twining, Mich.—We will build here, remodeling one-half our elvtr. into a bean plant with a capacity of 200 cars per year.—Chatfield Mlg. & Grain Co., Bay City.

Tecumseh, Mich.—The Hayden Mlg. Co. is replacing its 24-in. attrition mill and its hammer mill with a 30-in. M. D. Bauer Mill, the order being placed with J. M. Bell.

Alma, Mich.—Wm. T. Naldrett, vice pres. and general mgr. of the Alma Grain & Lumber Co., a branch of F. J. Hale & Sons, died recently. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

Port Austin, Mich.—Dismantling of the Bad Axe Grain Co.'s elvtr. at Sandusky was recently started, and the material will be transported here and used to replace the elvtr. of the company destroyed by fire. The Sandusky elvtr. was built 15 years ago.

MINNESOTA

Perley, Minn.—The Lee Elvtr. Co. has installed a Carter Disc Separator.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Schreiber Mlg. & Grain Co. will build a new office building.

Fosston, Minn.—The Fosston Elvtr. & Mlg. Co. will install a new scale and truck dump.

Doran, Minn.—J. J. Brady has installed a feed grinding mill to be operated in connection with his elvtr.

Fairmont, Minn.—The mill recently installed in the Farmers elvtr. by Geo and Joe Musser began operation April 9.

Fosston, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is residing its elvtr. with steel sheeting and giving the place a general overhauling.

Waldorf, Minn.—A. Nerland of Buxton, N. D., has succeeded Ralph Waddell as mgr. of the Waldorf Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Worthington, Minn.—A new firm composed of B. P. St. John, C. H. St. John and Emma St. John has bot Greig & Son's grain elvtr.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—Ed. Hoffenstead, formerly in business at Gibbon and Fairfax, has bot the Edw. F. Berkner elvtr. and taken possession.

Park Rapids, Minn.—The Farmers Produce Exchange will paint and repair its elvtr. and mill and probably install a new dump and scale.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Mrs. J. W. Greer died recently at Excelsior after a lingering illness. Mr. Greer is connected with the J. R. Marfield Grain Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Geo. S. Williams has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade. The membership of J. T. Hickman has been transferred.

Duluth, Minn.—The local office of the Armour Grain Co. has been closed. Chas. P. Burdeau, who has been in charge for several years, is now representing F. S. Lewis & Co.

Morton, Minn.—The elvtr. of A. N. Deward burned recently. The house contained 21,000-bu. of grain and the loss is estimated at \$10,000. The loss was fairly well covered by insurance.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Rene Paradis, formerly wheat salesman for the North Dakota Wheat Growers, has applied for membership in the Chamber of Commerce and will resume his old position.

Bertha, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has bot the flour and feed mill of Steinkrause & Thompson. The feed mill will be operated with the elvtr. business, but the flour mill will be closed.

Westbrook, Minn.—Bert Milligan has succeeded Ed Kelvin as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Mr. Milligan has been associated with the Farmers Elvtr. Commission Co. of Minneapolis for the past eight years.

St. James, Minn.—Hilmar Blackstad, who has been mgr. of the Great Western Grain Co.'s elvtr. at LaSalle for the last two years, has taken the place of Fred D. Keenan as mgr. of the company's elvtr. here.

Steen, Minn.—J. F. Chadwick, 38, owner of the Steen Grain Co., died recently in the hospital at Luverne, where he had been receiving treatment for an infection in his tongue. His wife and two daughters survive.

Vesta, Minn.—The Vesta Grain & Fuel Co. is improving its plant by adding a new steel boot tank, equipping the legs with new belts and D. P. Buckets, and new foundations. The Hickok Construction Co. is doing the work.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The C. A. Malmquist Co., incorporated, capital stock \$50,000, by Karl D. and C. A. Malmquist of Winthrop, Minn., Edith L. Malmquist of Minneapolis, and Peter and Christina Billigmeier of Kulm, N. D. This company has succeeded the grain commission firm of C. A. Malmquist & Co.

Humboldt, Minn.—The Farmers Mutual Elvtr. Co. is putting in a new Fairbanks 10-ton Dump Scale and a Strong-Scott Dump with sled attachment. The company is also placing lighting rods on both its elvtrs. and motorizing and painting along with other repairs. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

St. Paul, Minn.—The house last month approved the anti-discrimination bill on farm products. Products which come under the bill do not include grains and hay. It provides that buyers cannot pay a greater price for certain products in one section of the state than in another with consideration given to transportation costs. Included in the bill are dairy and livestock products, livestock, poultry, eggs and honey.

Dawson, Minn.—The Dawson Produce Co., whose elvtr. recently burned, has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 30,000-bu. elvtr., having 16 bins and two legs, using D-P Buckets in the legs. Two large grain cleaners will be used on the work-floor and a separate building will be built for a dusthouse detached from the elvtr. For shipping purposes a 2,000-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale will be used. A special 10T receiving Fairbanks Scale with a Winters' Air Dump. Power for the plant will be furnished by inclosed type Fairbanks-Morse Motor, and the head drives will be the Winters' Head Drive using Hyatt Roller Bearing on the heads. The foundation will be of reinforced slab type. The office will be divided into two parts and the whole plant will be covered with galvanized iron.

MISSOURI

Stockton, Mo.—W. E. Casey has bot the plant of the Stockton Mlg. Co.

Ardeola, Mo.—The warehouse of the Scott County Mlg. Co. burned on May 2.

Higginsville, Mo.—The Higginsville Mlg. Co. had a slight loss from windstorm on April 19.

Ladonia, Mo.—Alvin Smith has succeeded Frank Wyatt as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Monroe City, Mo.—E. J. Alexander has resigned as mgr. of the Monroe City Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange Co.

Sumner, Mo.—Am out of the grain business. Have been succeeded by Elmer Arnold, who will operate the elvtr.—C. D. Wright, former mgr., McCormick Grain Co.

Joplin, Mo.—Lloyd Cowgill of Carthage has bot a controlling interest in the Brand-Dunwoody Mlg. Co., which includes a grain elvtr., and will succeed W. B. Dunwoody as mgr. and pres. of the company.

Higginsville, Mo.—We added additional storage to our elvtr. for 15,000 bus., installed a complete feed mixing plant, J-Bee Grinder, Eureka Corn Cutter, Robinson Mixer, also seed equipment.—Eagle Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Lebanon, Mo.—James H. Crumb and Miss Edith Crumb have bot the flour and feed building of the Farmers & Merchants Elvtr. Co. and will convert it into a garage. The company will close out its stock of flour and feed.

Carthage, Mo.—Henry S. Cowgill has bot the interest of his brother, Lloyd Cowgill, in the Cowgill & Hill Mlg. Co. and now owns the company in its entirety. The latter has bot a controlling interest in the Brand-Dunwoody Mlg. Co. at Joplin.

Blodgett, Mo.—The Blodgett Elvtr. & Grain Co. has taken over the elvtr. of the Marshall Land & Mercantile Co. The new company is making repairs on the buildings and elvtr. and will operate it commencing with the coming wheat season. It will be run under practically the same management as heretofore.—E. R. Putnam, sec'y, Marshall Land & Mercantile Co.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Kansas City, Mo.—Burglars entered the offices of the Larabee Flour Mills Co. and stole \$300 in cash and stamps from the vault and Liberty bonds of \$1,600 belonging to an employee.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade went on daylight saving time April 25 to conform with the trading on the Chicago Board of Trade and other Exchanges. Trading begins at 8:30 a. m., central standard time.

Kansas City, Mo.—Chas P. Bauer, who has been mlg. supt. of the Aetna Mills of the Larabee Flour Mills Co. at Wellington, Kan., has been made supt. of the Monarch Milling Co., owned by the same interests. These plants include grain elvtrs.

Kansas City, Mo.—J. A. Martin has resigned as mgr. of the coarse grain department of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Co., to accept a similar position with the Nutrena Feed Mills. F. A. Theiss and B. J. O'Dowd will fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Martin's resignation.

Kansas City, Mo.—Fred W. Hipple, who has been in the grain business at Hutchinson and was formerly in business here, has accepted a position as sales representative with the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. in southern Iowa and northern Missouri, with headquarters here.

Kansas City, Mo.—Fire of unknown origin which enveloped the upper floor before it was discovered destroyed the two story frame warehouse of the Ryan Coal & Grain Co. early the morning of April 24. The building, formerly used for the storage of grain, was empty. A large stock of coal in the yard was saved.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Rodney Mlg. Co. has let the contract for the construction of a 350,000-bu. storage and headhouse of concrete to the Industrial Engineering Co. Work commenced early this month. New machinery and equipment, including a 2,000-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale, a Monitor Cleaner and Separator, and two 5,000-bu. legs will be installed.

By a vote of 89 to 3, members of the Board of Trade on May 2 adopted an amendment to the rules eliminating the commission charge on carlots of grain or seed shipped on contracts and refused by the buyer and then diverted to another party. Where money has been advanced, one-half the minimum commission shall be charged on shipments turned over to another party or diverted to some other point.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

St. Louis, Mo.—Daylight saving time now applies on the Merchants Exchange.

GRAIN DRIERS

for

**COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.**

ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

WILLEY-ELLIS CO.

**1223 S. Talman Ave., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

E. S. Case, for many years associated with the C. H. Albers Commission Co., died recently at Cameron.

New members of the Merchants Exchange are James E. Compton of St. Louis and G. F. Hilts of Kansas City.

St. Louis, Mo.—E. C. Dreyer of the Dreyer Commission Co. is confined to a hospital following a minor operation.

St. Louis, Mo.—Grain quotations on the floor of the Merchants Exchange are now posted in numerals instead of fractions as formerly.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Picker & Beardsley Commission Co. has announced that it will now deal in millfeeds. Wm. L. Burton will be in charge of the new department.

St. Louis, Mo.—Three grain elvtrs. on the river front have been put out of commission by the high water. Aside from the losses from suspension of business, stocks and equipment have also been badly damaged.

St. Louis, Mo.—Victor Lyal Jarvis, 26, an employe of the Burlington Elvtr. Grain Co., died recently in a hospital from injuries suffered when he was crushed between two freight cars. He had just finished repairing a railroad switch. He stepped into a hole as he was crossing the track, and fell between the two cars that were being coupled. He is survived by his widow and an infant daughter, his parents and four brothers and two sisters.

MONTANA

Bozeman, Mont.—The Walsh Grain Co. will install a Disc Separator at its plant.

Richey, Mont.—G. W. Smith of Lambert is the new mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., taking the place of Roy L. Kneisel, resigned.

Baker, Mont.—John S. Aker is having a new leg and rope drives installed in his elvtr. by the Hickok Construction Co. New steel roofs will be added.

Grass Range, Mont.—We are installing Disc Cleaners here, at Moore and at Brooks. We are also installing a cleaner at Hilger and a Winter Truck Dump at Waltham.—Montana & Dakota Grain Co.

Havre, Mont.—The plant of the Havre Mill Co. was recently destroyed by fire. The building and equipment were valued at \$19,000, partly covered by insurance.

Helena, Mont.—C. A. Whipple, receiver, has been authorized to close up the affairs of the Montana Grain Growers, which discontinued business several years ago.

Portage, Mont.—The Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co. of Great Falls is installing Strong-Scott Auto Truck Dumps here, at Ulm, Cordova, Fowler, Spinkop and Windham.

New members in the Montana division of the North Dakota Grain Dealers Ass'n are Farmers Elvtr. Co., Froid; Progressive Farmers Club, Inc., Plentywood; Equity Co-op. Ass'n, Malta.—Sec'y P. A. Lee.

Nashua, Mont.—Wrecking of the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. Concrete forms for the new building will be made at once. The new house when completed will have a 55,000-bu. capacity.

NEBRASKA

Page, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Co. is leasing out its elvtr.

Tobias, Neb.—We recently installed a truck dump.—W. T. Barstow Grain Co.

Lodi, Neb.—Mail addressed to the Lodi Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Arlington, Neb.—It is rumored the Farmers here plan to build a new grain elvtr. and warehouse.

South Ravenna, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. was advertised to be sold at auction May 10.

Falls City, Neb.—Maust Bros. elvtr. was recently struck by lightning but fortunately did not burn.

Madrid, Neb.—Mel Zimmer has succeeded T. H. Taylor as mgr. of the elvtr. of O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.

Bladen, Neb.—C. W. Samms has succeeded J. A. Dennis as mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Papillion, Neb.—The Papillion Flour Mill is overhauling its plant and plans to do all kinds of grist work.

Abdal (Superior p. o.), Neb.—Henry Schleif has succeeded Ike Manion as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Benkleman, Neb.—We have new members and are now a stock company.—A. Edwards, Farmers Grain Co.

Cody, Neb.—We are building an 18,000-bu. elvtr., warehouse and coal bins.—W. T. Barstow Grain Co.

Pauline, Neb.—C. L. Swigart is now with the Pauline Grain Co., succeeding B. C. Smith who is now farming.

Sidney, Neb.—We will install air dumps at four of our stations this spring.—Nebraska-Colorado Grain Co.

Bradshaw, Neb.—The Nye & Jenks Grain Co. has installed a 15-h.p. motor in its elvtr. and added a new feed grinder.

Ogallala, Neb.—We have sold dump and head drives to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and will install same.—Cramer Construction Co.

Holstein, Neb.—The Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. has re-opened its elvtr. here with A. B. Fernow in charge. The building is being repaired.

Kimball, Neb.—The Cheyene Elvtr. Co. has let the contract to the R. M. Van Ness Construction Co. for a 25,000-bu. cribbed construction elvtr.

Pawnee City, Neb.—Fred Theis of Lincoln, who bot the elvtrs. of the Potts-Small Grain Co., has taken possession of the plant here.

Bostwick, Neb.—I contemplate building a new elvtr. of the site of the Farmers Co. which burned a few weeks ago.—L. W. Ely, Guide Rock.

Hastings, Neb.—John M. Ferguson, 89, pioneer grain man and banker, died April 27. He is survived by his wife, three sons and a daughter.—P.

Walhill, Neb.—The Cherny & Watson Lumber Co. of North Bend has bot the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and will take possession May 10.

Minatare, Neb.—L. P. Lupner has bot a Winters Universal Worm Gear Drive and motors which will be installed by the Cramer Construction Co.

Lawrence, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has sold its lumber yard, but continues to operate the elvtr. under the management of H. J. Pohlmeier.

Dalton, Neb.—The Cramer Construction Co. has the contract for a new 20,000-bu. iron-clad modern elvtr. to be built for the Western Wheat Co., headquarters at Sterling, Colo.

Norfolk, Neb.—We have opened a grain office here with direct wire service to Chicago Board of Trade. Howard C. Turnley is mgr. and L. R. Harvey, ass't mgr.—Nelson Grain Co.

Gothenburg, Neb.—E. G. West will remodel his elvtr. and install new machinery, including a Van Ness Electric Dump. The R. M. Van Ness Construction Co. has the contract.

Page, Neb.—Gifford Kivett has accepted a position with the Farmers Union Store, and will have charge of the elvtr., which was recently leased for one year from the Farmers Union Co-op. Co.

Kearney, Neb.—We own and operate one elvtr. in connection with our mill, capacity 60,000-bu. The Kearney Ice & Storage Co. owns an elvtr., but does not operate it.—Kearney Flour Mills.

Gresham, Neb.—We have installed a bulk oil storage tank and are handling gasoline, kerosene, distillate and lubricating oils. We will make repairs on our elvtr. this spring and install roller or ball bearings and steel legs.—Graham Grain Co., John Schultz, mgr.

Elmwood, Neb.—The Farmers Union is taking down its old grain elvtr. which has been in use for 43 years. A new elvtr. with up-to-date equipment has been erected and will be used in caring for the new crop.

Blue Springs, Neb.—Our elvtr. was struck by lightning April 9 at 6 a. m. Was a total loss. The building was a cribbed house, 16,000-bu. capacity, with \$5,000 insurance, which was paid in full. We are planning on a 14,000-bu. cribbed, iron-clad house on the same location and will equip it with a 10-T truck scale and truck dump, cleaner and grinder. Will also build a warehouse to handle feed and twine. I will manage the new house.—L. O. Ruyle, mgr. Farmers Union Co-op Co.

NEW ENGLAND

Amesbury, Mass.—We have sold our business to the Smith Grain Co., which is operating the plant formerly occupied by us.—Scott Grain Co.

Boston, Mass.—James A. McKibben, for 18 years sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce, prior to his retirement on March 15, was recently given a dinner by 150 business leaders of the city. Among the speakers were Edward K. Hall, vice pres. of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; Bernard J. Rothwell, pres. of the Bay State Mfg. Co.; Andrew J. Peters, former city mayor and pres. of the Chamber, and Homer Eaton Keyes.

NEW JERSEY

Greenville (Jersey City p. o.), N. J.—The elvtr. of the Greenville Ice & Coal Co. was recently destroyed by fire. It is believed that the fire started from grain stored in the bins of the elvtr. It is understood the building will be replaced at once.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. Mex.—Have given up the idea of building additional storage this season, but have just completed remodeling our Elvtr. C, installing some new machinery and increasing the carrying capacity of Elvtr. B with larger legs and elvtr.—Clovis Mill & Elvtr. Co.

NEW YORK

Oneonta, N. Y.—H. M. Goldsmith has been elected pres. and general mgr. of the Elmore Mfg. Co. to succeed the late Edwin W. Elmore. Mr. Goldsmith was with the Oneonta Mfg. Co. from 1906 to 1910 as mgr. and continued in the same position when the business was taken over by the Elmore company.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER.

New York, N. Y.—Williams & Travers has succeeded Williams, Geer & Co.

New York, N. Y.—David Coulter, 58, senior member of the firm of Coulter & Coulter on the Produce Exchange, died April 27 at his home in Westfield, N. J., from pneumonia.

New York, N. Y.—Despite an increase of 200 per cent in the transfer fee there was a 45 per cent gain in memberships bot on the Produce Exchange during the first quarter of 1927.

BUFFALO LETTER.

The International Mfg. Co.'s new mill is completed and the machinery in place. Work on two new marine towers for the elvtr. was recently started.

The Monarch Engineering Co. has the contract for two elvtr. legs and unloading spouts to connect the five storage tanks of the Moffatt Flour Mills, Inc.

Recently the elvtrs. here set a new record for rapid grain handling. On April 22 the amount of grain handled was 3,360,000 bus., the previous record being 2,900,000 bus.

Richard H. Haertel, 63, ass't mgr. of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mfg. Co., which operates an elvtr., died May 4 at his home after a long illness. He had been connected with the company since 1903. He was born in Germany and came to the United States when 22 years old. His widow, two daughters and two sons survive.

Wm. Daniels, who had been in the grain and shipping business here for half a century, died April 18 at the age of 75 years. He was long connected with the Union Steamboat Co., later becoming supt. of the Erie Railroad grain elvtr. For some time he had been office mgr. of the Buffalo Grain Co. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

BUCKETS



Our line of Grain Elevator Buckets is complete.

We carry a complete line of Grain Elevator Machinery.

American Machinery & Supply Co.
Omaha, Nebr.

Howe Scales

Kwanee Dumps

New officers of the Corn Exchange are J. J. Rammacher, pres.; C. C. Lewis, vice pres.; Fred E. Pond, secy.; J. G. McKillen, treas. Directors are E. B. Black, M. C. Burns, Lloyd Hedrick, Mr. Lewis, Mr. McKillen, E. E. McConnell, Mr. Rammacher and H. H. Richardson. C. P. Wolverton is chairman of the transportation com'te, Mr. McConnell of the inspection and weighing and Geo. B. Wood of the arbitration.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bowdon, N. D.—Pete Haehn has bot the elvtr. of F. O. Klinger.

Walcott, N. D.—P. A. Frederickson is installing a new roller mill.

Ayr, N. D.—J. E. Law has resigned as mgr. of the International Elvtr. Co.

Maida, N. D.—C. A. Olson of Vining has succeeded A. Anderson as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr.

Hanks, N. D.—About 1,600-lbs. of flour were stolen some time ago from the plant of the Farmers Elvtr.

Hickson, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. is installing a Kewanee Truck Lift and Fairbanks Scale.

Cavalier, N. D.—The International Elvtr. Co. will rebuild its elvtr., which was recently burned, at once.—Clark Brown.

New Salem, N. D.—A locomotive spark is given as the cause of a fire loss to the plant of the Occident Elvtr. Co. on April 27.

Wilton, N. D.—J. R. Hilsdorf has installed a second leg in his elvtr. and feed house. He bot the No. 2 elvtr. from the Wilton Elvtr. Co. (Farmers) a year ago.

Portland, N. D.—The Portland Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will build a new waterproof, reinforced concrete pit, the contract having been let to the Younglove Engineering Co.

The State Mill & Elvtr. of North Dakota operated at a loss of \$16,301 during March, according to the report of the auditor filed with the state industrial commission.

Medina, N. D.—Mr. Clothier of Windsor is the new mgr. of the Medina Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. Mr. Von Hagen, former mgr., will be in charge of Powers elvtr.

Cooperstown, N. D.—Robert Thorne, for many years mgr. of an elvtr. at Jessie, has been named mgr. of the Great Western Grain Co.'s elvtr. to succeed J. A. Aherns, deceased.

New members in the North Dakota Grain Dealers Ass'n are the Fullerton Equity Elvtr. Co., Fullerton; Wahl & Thompson, Denhoff; J. C. Miller Elvtr., Mortimer Station (Page p. o.).—Sec'y P. A. Lee.

Stanley, N. D.—Arnold Bros. are increasing the capacity of their elvtr. by raising the roof and increasing the height of the cribbing, building additional legs and installing motors. The Hickok Construction Co. is doing the work.

Alice, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing two new elvtr. legs, driven with Strong-Scott Head Drives, Wagner Enclosed Single-Phase Motors, new steel roofs and other repairs. The Hickok Construction Co. has the contract.

Kenaston, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has awarded a contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 15,000-bu. annex along with general repairs in its present elvtr., such as two new legs, new 25-h.p. engine, rope drive, manlift, etc.

McHenry, N. D.—Chas. Wilson, 26, former mgr. of an elvtr., has been sentenced to a term in the state penitentiary on an arson charge. He had been held at Carrington on an embezzlement charge, but was released when friends advanced \$2,800. He confessed to an attempt to burn the elvtr. to cover up an alleged grain shortage.

OHIO

Jewell, O.—The Jewell Grain Co. is installing a large Sidney Chain Feeder in its plant.

Lilly Chapel, O.—Sark & Plum are installing a number of Sidney Conveyors and Elvtrs.

Findlay, O.—McManness Mill & Grain Co. has installed Sidney Over-Head Dump Equipment.

Leesburg, O.—Dewey Bros. Co. has added a Sidney Man Lift to the equipment of its plant.

Monroeville, O.—The Monroeville Co-op. Grain Co. is installing a Sidney Motor Drive Air Blast Loader.

Chattanooga (Rockford p. o.), O.—The Berne Equity Exchange has installed a Sidney Fan Sheller.

Richwood, O.—The Hunt Mlg. Co. has taken over the property of M. C. Miller & Co., dealers in feeds.

Campbellstown, O.—J. M. Armacost is installing a Sidney Man Lift and Overhead Dump at his plant.

Toledo, O.—Concrete for the new tanks of the 1,000,000-bu. elvtr. for the National Mlg. Co. has been poured.

Toledo, O.—An electric motor was recently installed in the plant of the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co.

Martin, O.—I expect to install a larger feed mill soon, one that will grind ear corn, cob and oats.—H. G. Dehring.

Xenia, O.—The Xenia Farmers Exchange is installing a new elvtr. furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Genoa, O.—We have installed a 35-h.p. motor in our elvtr. to take care of our increased feed business.—H. G. Dehring.

Bloomer (Covington p. o.), O.—J. A. Helman is installing a 22-in. Bauer Motor Drive Attrition Mill bot of J. M. Bell.

Fremont, O.—The Peoples Elevator & Supply Co. has put in a cob crusher furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Marion, O.—The Marion County Farm Bureau has bot the Boulevard Coal & Feed Co. from Chas. Hinaman and Lloyd Augustine.

Wren, O.—We are installing motor power to take the place of steam, also giving our elvtr. a general overhauling.—Wren Elvtr. Co.

Carroll, O.—We have just installed a new type registering beam truck scale and are making other improvements.—Carroll Elvtr. Co.

Columbus, O.—The Keever Starch Co. has installed another 36-in. motor drive Bauer Attrition Mill with 50-h.p. motors sold by J. M. Bell.

Gretton, O.—The Farmers Grain & Seed Co. is installing new elvtrs., feeders and other equipment, furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Ney O.—The Ney Co-op. Co. has installed combined corn cutter and grader, elvtrs. and other equipment, furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Gutman (St. John's p. o.), O.—Cannot say at this time whether or not the elvtr., which burned several weeks ago, will be rebuilt.—Elmer Sheets.

Haviland, O.—I have leased the Gilliland Elvtr. and took charge May 1. Will continue in the grain business, as well as the hay and straw.—W. S. Bricker.

Hamilton, O.—F. E. Barker, for many years manager of the Carr Mlg. Co., is organizing a new company and will soon build a large mill and elvtr. here.

Xenia, O.—The Farmers Exchange Co. is installing a new 26-in. Bauer Mill with motor drive to replace its old mill. The order was placed with J. M. Bell.

Tontogany, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. recently resumed operation of its plant under the management of Sanford Sly. New machinery and electric power have been installed.

Houston, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just installed a complete grinding outfit, including a 22-in. Bauer Attrition Mill direct connected, elvtrs., motor, etc. J. M. Bell furnished the machinery.

Columbus, O.—At the annual meeting of the Ohio Millers State Ass'n held here April 20-21 C. E. Studer, Apple Creek, was elected pres.; W. W. Wickersham, Blanchester, vice pres.; Frank H. Tanner, Columbus, treas. D. R. Biggert, Marion, and D. A. Ward, Bellaire, were elected directors for the term ending April, 1928, and D. C. Henry, Carey; K. O. Burren, Sunbury, and Wayne Armstrong, Laurelville, for the term ending April, 1929.

Celina, O.—The Buckland Mlg. Co., with offices here, has just completed the most modern feed plant for custom grinding in this part of Ohio. The plans and equipment were furnished by J. M. Bell and consists of a 26-in. motor drive Bauer Attrition Mill, Eureka Cracked Corn Cutter and Grader, ball-bearing crusher, seed cleaner, three stands of elevators, two additional motors. They have also installed a 20-in. single disc mill at their Yorkshire plant for custom grinding.

Massillon, O.—George Bishop Percy, 55, of the Buckeye Cereal Co., which also has a 50,000-bu. elvtr., died April 15 after several weeks' illness following an operation for appendicitis. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

Oak Harbor, O.—The Emery Thierwechter Co. recently observed its 50th anniversary in the elvtr. and mlg. business. M. D. Thierwechter & Son was organized in 1877 and continued in business until 1894, when Emery Thierwechter & Co. was organized. The present firm was started in 1901 and has continued since.

Toledo, O.—The late Ezra L. Southworth bequeathed his interest in the firm of Southworth & Co. to Kenton D. Keilholtz, Chas. R. Keilholtz and John W. Luscombe, Jr. Employees in the office were also generously remembered. Archie Gassaway, for many years sec'y of the Exchange, was remembered in the amount of \$500.

Cincinnati, O.—The stockholders of the Grain & Hay Exchange Co. will meet May 13 to consider the following resolution: "Resolved: That the articles of incorporation of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange Co. be, and the same hereby are amended so that the corporate name be changed to Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc."

HESS PNEUMATIC GRAIN DRIERS

Used everywhere—

NONE BETTER

For twenty-five years this drier has led all others in efficiency, economy and convenience. Made in various sizes, suitable for all grain drying needs. Tell us your wants.

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1207 So. Western Ave.

CHICAGO

Hess Drier Company of Canada, Ltd.

Theodore Kipp, Mgr.

68 Higgins Ave.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Rosburg, O.—We have just completed the most up-to-date and complete grinding plant in this part of the country. We installed a Bauer Attrition Grinder, 26-in. double head with two 25-hp. motors, a ball-bearing crusher, corn cracker and grader, a clipper cleaner, three stands of elevators with 6x7 buckets. There are 20 spouts leading from elevator heads and all are operated from the grinding floor. We bot the machinery thru J. M. Bell.—The Buckland Mlg. Co.

OKLAHOMA

Guthrie, Okla.—The Sun Grain & Export Co. has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Watonga, Okla.—Wheeler Bros. expect to install another truck dump this season.

Carmen, Okla.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange is building a 12,000-bu. elvtr.

Hinton, Okla.—We are installing a new electric motor.—Geo. Snyder, Snyder Grain Co.

Waynoka, Okla.—The firm name of Barker & Bixler Grain Co. has been changed to Barker Bros.

Fletcher, Okla.—We contemplate installing a truck lift this season.—D. E. Cline, Fletcher Grain Co.

Woodward, Okla.—A truck dump will likely be installed in our station at Lovedale soon.—L. O. Street.

Bessie, Okla.—The Wheeler Grain Co. has installed a truck scale in its elvtr. and had the building iron clad.

Enid, Okla.—The Enid Mlg. Co. is building a warehouse that will give it additional capacity for 30,000 bags of millfeed.

Leonel, Okla.—We are installing new scales and dumps in our elvtr. here and at Moorewood.—Leger Mill Co., Altus, Okla.

Floris, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. of Turpin has let the contract to A. F. Roberts for a new elvtr. Work has started.

Union City, Okla.—The south elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by a windstorm on April 12.

Hinton, Okla.—We expect to install new ear corn drags before the corn season.—C. C. Hollis, Hinton Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Fairview, Okla.—We are installing new scales and putting in truck lifts here and at Rusk.—Glen Johnston, G. W. Johnston Grain Co.

Yewed, Okla.—We are putting in Hyatt Roller Bearings in our elvtr. this year. Just got them installed.—J. H. McCrady, McCrady Bros.

Duncan, Okla.—The Powell Grain Co. has taken over the Red Elvtr. mill formerly operated by the Duncan Wholesale Grocery Co.

Jefferson, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has leased the elvtr. of the Enid Milling Co. for one year and will begin operating it June 1.

Byron, Okla.—We have just completed overhauling our elvtr. New belts and cups were installed and general repairs made.—D. A. Mock.

Yukon, Okla.—The roof on our power plant, which was recently blown off by a windstorm, was immediately repaired.—Yukon Mill & Grain Co.

Weatherford, Okla.—The Weatherford Mlg. Co. is repairing and painting its elvtr. and warehouse.—A. W. Heatley, mgr., Weatherford Mlg. Co.

Salt Fork, Okla.—A 14x22 ft. iron-clad warehouse has just been completed for our elvtr. here.—E. E. Carpenter, Salt Fork Wheat Growers.

Rocky, Okla.—The Wheeler Grain Co., with headquarters at Weatherford, has installed a truck dump and truck scales at its elvtr. here and had the building iron clad.

Buffalo, Okla.—We are building a 24x16 ft. flour house with concrete floor and a 12 ft. shed room of tile. Later we want to install a feed grinder.—W. M. Parsons, mgr., Buffalo Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Enid, Okla.—H. P. "Dutch" Lorenz, formerly of the Geis-Price Grain Co., has accepted a position as mgr. of the grain department of the Great Plains Mill & Elvtr. Co., beginning with the new crop.

Gage, Okla.—Our Shattuck house is being iron-clad and the shingle roof being replaced with metal. A metal roof is being put on our north elvtr. at Gage. A new dump shed is being built on our west house at Gage.—C. T. James, James Grain Co.

Kingfisher, Okla.—We are rebuilding the Burrus elvtr. here, increasing the capacity from 15,000 to 55,000 bus. Also installing a new truck scale at Reeding and Hitchcock.—Kingfisher Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Enid, Okla.—Karl Geis, Harry Palecek and Edw. Palecek have bot the interests of J. G. Price and H. B. Lorenz in the Geis-Price Elvtr. Co., Inc. The pres. is Karl Geis, vice pres. Edw. Palecek and sec'y-treas. Harry Palecek.

Jefferson, Okla.—We own one elvtr. here of 14,000-bu. capacity, which we are operating. We leased the Enid Mlg. Co.'s house here and were to take possession June 1, but the company has since sold it to some Texas men.—C. F. Greenwood, mgr., Grange Co-op. Ass'n.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Harvey White of the Hydro Seed & Grain Co., Hydro, Okla., and A. B. Richert, formerly associated with the E. M. Scannell Grain Co., have formed a partnership under the name White-Richert Grain Co. and opened an office in the Grain Exchange.

Amorita, Okla.—The 12,000-bu. elvtr. of the Farmers Federation, which was formerly leased to the A. W. Vance Grain Co., has been leased by E. Alexander and repairs are rapidly being completed before the season commences. A new leg and motor have been installed.—E. Alexander.

Chickasha, Okla.—The Linton Grain Co. has been reorganized with F. R. Linton, pres., S. J. Goldsmith, vice-pres., and Ned H. Goldsmith, sec'y-treas. The company has bot the 15,000-bu. elvtr. of the Chickasha Mlg. Co. here and has put it in good repair. Operation began May 1st.—Ned H. Goldsmith.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—New members of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n are the White-Richert Grain Co., Oklahoma City; E. N. Alexander, Amorita; P. A. Cope, Chattanooga; Linton Grain Co., Chickasha; Polson Grain Co., Oklahoma City; Geo. Burgin Grain Co., successors to Enid Mlg. Co., Billings.—Sec'y Prouty.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The new 125,000-bu. unit being added to the properties of the Acme Milling Co. here will be completed within a week. The structure consists of four tanks and five interstice bins of reinforced concrete. Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. is doing the work. This makes the total capacity of the plant over a half million bus.

Enid, Okla.—The foundation has been laid for the 500,000-bu. addition to the Southwest Terminal Elvtr. Co.'s plant. Work is being rapidly pushed by the contractors, the Jones Hettelsater Construction Co., and the project is expected to be completed about June 15. It will include 12 tanks and 17 interstice bins to be operated in connection with the present head house.

Enid, Okla.—Work is rapidly progressing on the 50,000-bu. addition to the elvtr. of the Enid Terminal Elvtr. Co. Work started April 11 and the walls are now over 20-ft. high and hopping is completed. The project includes 29 tanks and interstice bins. This will give the plant a total of 85 tanks and interstice bins, with capacity of 1,075,000-bu. and a daily handling capacity of over 100 cars. The project will be completed about June 15. The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. has the contract.

Homestead, Okla.—We have installed a Kewanee Truck Dump and put in a Richardson Automatic Scale. Thieves broke into our office April 27 between 7:30 and 8:30 and stole our radio, but we were so close to them they abandoned the complete set and equipment about 300 yards from the office. They took about 60 cents in pennies from the money drawer and opened safe, but didn't disturb contents. We don't lock safe, so it will not be blown.—H. L. Reames, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Tea, S. D.—The Olson Elvtr. Co. is adding lightning protection to its plant.

Estelline, S. D.—Thos. Ford is having his elvtr. equipped with lightning protection.

Florence, S. D.—Mail addressed to F. R. Coffee has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Castlewood, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Produce Co. is putting a galvanized roof on its elvtr.

Vermillion, S. D.—The stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently voted to reorganize the affairs of the company by liquidation. A new company may be formed to take over the old one.

Centerville, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having its elvtr. equipped with lightning protection.

Frankfort, S. D.—Mail addressed to the Frankfort Mlg. & Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

Pollock, S. D.—Mail addressed to the Olsen Grain Co. has been returned marked "Removed to Herreid, S. D."

Roslyn, S. D.—Mail addressed to the S. E. Swanson Grain Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

Henkin (Wentworth p. o.), S. D.—Mail sent to the Henkin Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "Removed."

Watauga, S. D.—John S. Swanson is mgr. of the Watauga Equity Exchange, having succeeded F. McGuigan.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Burke Grain Co. now has a private wire service with Jackson Bros. & Co. of Chicago and New York.

Emery, S. D.—We may install a truck dump and new scale in our elvtr. this spring.—Alex W. Mayer, Mayer & Tschetter Grain Co.

Watauga, S. D.—We have let the contract for a new elvtr. to the F. S. Wait Co.—John S. Swanson, mgr., Watauga Equity Exchange.

Hudson, S. D.—G. E. Calnon of Alda, Neb., has bot the old Traders grain elvtr. He will have it overhauled and reopen it. He plans to install a feed mill and possibly a flour mill.

Winner, S. D.—The Robert Burns Lumber Co. of Mitchell has bot the lumber and coal yards of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co. The latter company retains its elvtr. and will continue to buy grain and hogs.

Hudson, S. D.—Chas. E. Marshall and Christ Serok have bot the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and took possession May 1. They plan installation of a large mill to be operated by electricity.

Junius, S. D.—Fire completely destroyed the Owen & Paulson Elvtr. building on May 4, also the coal yards of the Atlas Lumber Co. and an attached residence. The fire started about 5:30 in the afternoon and burned all night. Little could be done to save the property as there is no suitable water connection here for fire fighting. The elvtr. was almost full of grain.

Buffalo Gap, S. D.—The new elvtr. owned by W. F. Nolan was completed last fall, altho some work has also been done on it this spring. Mr. Nolan, a progressive hustler, is now ready to handle the large amount of grain that will doubtless be raised in the territory this year. Fifty years ago long-haired buffalo came into and thru Buffalo Gap by the thousands every fall; now thousands of bus. of grain come in off the prairies where they once fed.—E. H. K.

SOUTHEAST

Laurel, Miss.—The Merchants Mill & Elevator Co. plan to build a new flour mill. N. S. Grubbs and W. L. Peck are the principal owners.

Juliette, Ga.—The new \$200,000 grist mill of the Juliette Milling Co. will be formally opened soon. It was built to replace the mill destroyed by fire about a year ago.

Baltimore, Md.—L. P. Goldsborough, well known grain broker and member of the Chamber of Commerce, is confined to his home by illness and has been advised by his physician to take a complete rest.

PENNSYLVANIA

West Chester, Pa.—James L. King was recently re-elected a director of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange at the annual meeting and election. Mr. King is also a director of the Commercial Exchange and well known to members of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n who attend the conventions.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The M. A. Long Co. has recently been awarded the contract for the construction of a dust house for the Philadelphia Grain Elvtr. Co., that will be located adjacent to the work house. It will consist of an octagon shaped tower 21 ft. 4 in. outside diameter by 60 ft. high. The upper portion will be in the form of a bin, from which the dust will be sprouted direct to cars by means of a telescoping spout. The main dust collector that accommodates the entire dust collecting system of the grain elvtr. will be mounted on the roof of the dust house and will discharge directly into the dust bin.

OREGON

Adams, Ore.—C. C. Curl is building a 75,000-bu. grain elvtr., which will be equipped with new machinery.

Athena, Ore.—We are building an addition to our elvtr. of 6,000 bus., of wood structure.—Farmers Grain Elvtr. Co.

Portland, Ore.—The Union Pacific System, owner of the dock on which the Northwestern Elvtr. stands, has applied for permission of extension of the dock from 600 to 900 ft. Improvements to the elvtr., including increased storage facilities, are contemplated. Strauss & Co. are lessees of the elvtr.

TENNESSEE

Cleveland, Tenn.—Incorporators of the Cleveland Mlg. Co. are H. M. Knox, F. J. Harle, F. K. Harle, P. B. Mayfield and Mrs. Agnes G. Knox.

Memphis, Tenn.—J. Clay Tate has been elected to fill the vacancy of director of the Merchants Exchange caused by the death of L. R. Donelson.

Cleveland, Tenn.—Our capacity with the new equipment recently bot from the Allis-Chalmers Mlg. Co. will be increased to about 400 bbls.—Theo. Stivers Mlg. Co.

Lewisburg, Tenn.—The Lewisburg Milling Co., incorporated, capital stock \$25,000, by E. E. Eakin, J. F. Murrey, D. B. Clayton, J. N. McCord and J. P. Fitzpatrick.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Eustice A. Hall of Nashville, one of the principal owners of the Dunlop Milling Co., died April 20 after a long illness. The Dunlop plant includes a grain elvtr.

TEXAS

Tulia, Tex.—The Farmers Grain Co. is installing a Randolph Drier.

Harrold, Tex.—Mail addressed to the Robinson Grain Co. has been returned unclaimed.

Galveston, Tex.—Grain Elvtr. A has recently been opened by the Galveston Wharf Co.

Corsicana, Tex.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Grain & Feed Co. has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Booker, Tex.—The Booker Equity Exchange has iron-clad its elvtr. No. 2 and is installing a gravity truck dump in it.

Perryton, Tex.—The Union Equity Exchange held its annual meeting May 2 and raised its capital stock from \$5,000 to \$20,000.

Comanche, Tex.—We plan to install a conveyor from wagon to car, also from warehouse to car for bulk grain.—Brightman & Sons.

Gatesville, Tex.—The Smith Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$13,500; by H. S. Compton, J. G. Smith and H. Ayres Compton.—P.

Plainview, Tex.—The Plainview Grain Exchange has been chartered with no capital stock by Burton Thornton, C. C. Burns and A. G. Cox.

Panhandle, Tex.—We will build a 20,000-bu. elvtr. It will be up-to-date and well equipped for fast handling.—U. S. Strader Grain Co., Amarillo.

Texas City, Tex.—We are contemplating some improvements at our elvtr., but nothing definite has been decided upon.—Texas City Terminal Railway Co.

Darrouzett, Tex.—The Darrouzett Equity Exchange has recently iron-clad its elvtr. and warehouse, also installed new machinery and painted the office.

Crosbyton, Tex.—The Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co., Inc., has bot the elvtr. of the Crosbyton Union Elvtr. Co. F. M. Dunn is mgr. The elvtr. has a capacity of 25,000-bu.

Denton, Tex.—J. W. Allen, vice pres. of the Denton Milling Co., died recently at a hospital in Gainesville following an operation for appendicitis. This company also operates grain elvtrs.

Galveston, Tex.—Chas. H. Newman, formerly mgr. of the Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co., has succeeded J. E. Haviland as mgr. of the Texas Star Flour Mills. The latter company also operates an elvtr.

Twitchell, Tex.—The Perryton Equity Exchange has let the contract to the Star Engineering Co. for a 16,000-bu. elvtr. to take the place of the one destroyed by fire. Work is now under way.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The Mytinger Mlg. & Grain Co. was sold recently and is now being operated by the new owners under the name, the Blue Star Mlg. & Grain Co. Adams & Hofues of Dallas are the new owners.

The following have recently been admitted to membership in the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n: W. E. Mayfield & Son, Brooksmith; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Umbarger; Joe M. Barnhart Coal & Grain Co., Levelland. The Hunt-Rigsby Co., member of our ass'n, has been succeeded by W. S. Duvall Co.—H. B. Dorsey, Sec'y.

Ft. Worth, Texas.—Jule G. Smith, pres. of the Ft. Worth Elvtr. Co., was recently elected pres. of the Grain and Cotton Exchange. J. W. Hamilton was elected vice pres., and E. Brents Wooten and Chas. W. Little re-appointed sec'y and treas., respectively. New directors are Mr. Simons, Mr. Little, E. G. Rall, G. C. Henderson, and H. Lampe. On grain inspection appeals the com'te is P. J. Mullins, Leo Potishman and W. D. Mathews. The grain arbitration appeals com'te is L. R. Merrill, F. A. Bailey, C. G. Wilkins, Mr. Mullins and Mr. Rall.—P.

Houston, Tex.—Contract for the construction of a 421-ft. extension to the gallery of the public grain elvtr. was awarded the John S. Metcalf Co. The contract calls for completion in 90 days. The contract for supplying of 5,911-ft. of rubber belting to be used in extension of the conveyor system was awarded to the Diamond Rubber Co. The Webster Manufacturing Co. was given the contract for new machinery to be installed. The extensions will cost approximately \$162,000. The commission delayed awarding the contract for building a second story on the shed at Wharf No. 12 until more funds are available from the bond money. This improvement will cost between \$50,000 and \$65,000.

Dallas, Tex.—Sec'y H. B. Dorsey of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n states: "The Dallas com'te has collected the greatest entertainment fund that has ever been collected during the life of the Ass'n to be expended for entertainment and pleasure of our members and their friends attending the annual meeting of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Dallas May 23-24." The new Baker Hotel has been selected for headquarters. A dinner-dance at the Dallas Country Club has been arranged for the night of the 23rd. The same afternoon, from 3:30 to 5:30, the visiting ladies will be entertained at a style show at Neiman-Marcus Co. Transportation will be provided to the country club and cars will leave the hotel at 6:30. Tuesday morning the visiting ladies will be given a drive over the city, concluding with a luncheon at the Athletic Club, which will be followed by bridge. Tuesday evening a theater party for all will be given by the Dallas fraternity."

UTAH

Salina, Utah.—The entire plant of the Salina Grain & Mlg. Co. is being overhauled preparatory to handling the new crop.

Brigham City, Utah.—The flour mill, machinery and stock of the Brigham City Roller Mlg. Co. was burned March 20. This company also operates a 10,000-bu. elvtr. The loss is estimated at about \$30,000, covered with \$16,000 insurance. It is probable that the mill will be rebuilt.

WISCONSIN

Black River Falls, Wis.—Mail addressed to Mgr. and Operator White Star Elvtr has been returned marked "Out of business."

Madison, Wis.—Walter A. Duffy has been appointed State Commissioner of Agriculture to succeed John D. Jones, Jr., of Racine.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of May, 1927, has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Chamber of Commerce at 6 per cent.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A new corporation to be known as the Kellogg-Stratton Grain Co. is being formed, it has been announced by John Kellogg and officers of the Donahue-Stratton Co. Officials of the new concern will be Mr. Kellogg, P. P. Donahue, and H. M. Stratton. Mr. Kellogg started his grain business career here with the old Milwaukee Elvtr. Co.

WASHINGTON

Tacoma, Wash.—The Washington Co-op. Egg & Poultry Ass'n is moving into the Milwaukee elvtr., which has been remodeled.

Dayton, Wash.—Have installed hopper scales to replace all automatics, also installed electric power in all elvtrs.—J. A. Hubbard, mgr., Whetstone-Turner Warehouse Co.

Seattle, Wash.—The Port Commissioners are increasing the capacity of their Hanford Street Elvtr. one-half million bus. and in addition are spending \$130,000 in improvements.—Merchants Exchange.

Seattle, Wash.—Robert Hunt, formerly in charge of the municipal elvtr. at Astoria, operated as the Commissioners of Port Arthur Elvtr., has been appointed supt. of the Hanford Street elvtr.

Valley Grove (Walla Walla p. o.), Wash.—Our warehouse was completed last July. Wheat was ready to come in when completed and the warehouse was filled to capacity. The house is 50x300 ft., put on a good concrete foundation.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Spokane, Wash.—The late F. M. Martin, founder of the F. M. Martin Grain & Mlg. Co., left an estate valued at \$300,000. Clarence Martin, his son and partner in business, received the bulk of the estate, \$25,000 going to the widow and \$35,000 to a daughter.

Seattle, Wash.—Felix Simon and Irene M. Group of Portland were recently married. Mr. Simon is well known in the north coast grain trade, being formerly with the Albers Bros. Milling Co. and the Northwest Wheat Growers Ass'n. He is now with the port commission.

Seattle, Wash.—Frank R. Hanlon, mgr. of the Merchants Exchange since 1920, has resigned to enter the field as traffic industrial engineer. A com'te, consisting of Thad Perry, Geo. Cary and Phil Benedict, has been selected to run the affairs of the Exchange until a suitable successor to Mr. Hanlon can be secured.

Marcellus, Wash.—A 30,000-bu. addition is being built to the elvtr. of the Marcellus Farmers Elvtr. Co. It will include a new Hall Distributor. The warehouse will also be renovated. The concrete pit of the elvtr. will be made waterproof and new Hall equipment installed in the leg. Louis Delivuk has the contract for all work.

WYOMING

Keeline, Wyo.—The Kimball-Sinn Co. has succeeded the Shupman-Sinn Co.

Date for Ford Libel Trial.

The new trial date in the \$1,000,000 libel suit of Aaron Sapiro against Henry Ford and the *Dearborn Independent* will be decided at a hearing July 1. Judge Fred M. Raymond of Detroit recently made the above decision after it was learned that no money would be available for the new trial until after that time.

Sapiro's attorney, Wm. H. Gallagher, asked that an early date be set after July 1, but the move was opposed by Stewart Hanley and C. B. Longley, Ford's counselors.

Adulteration and Misbranding

Marine Products Co., Inc., Tacoma, Wash., shipped quantities of misbranded poultry feed into Oregon, according to federal allegations on Sept. 28, 1926, when the court imposed a \$25 fine.

Southland Cotton Oil Co., Waxahachie, Tex., shipped 450 sacks of misbranded cottonseed cake into Wyoming, according to the federal court on Nov. 26, when costs and the execution of a \$1,500 bond was imposed, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

Atlantic Mlg. Co., Augusta, Ga., shipped 72 sacks of horse and mule feed into North Carolina which was misbranded per testimony in the federal court on Nov. 8, 1926, when costs and the posting of a \$100 bond were imposed, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

J. T. Stanley Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., shipped 350 bags of wheat (meat) scraps to California, alleged misbranded by federal prosecutors on Aug. 13, 1926, when the Hart-Hill Grain Co., San Francisco, Calif., appeared as claimant and was ordered by the court to have the property relabeled. A bond for release of the article was given.

Feedstuffs

Bloomington, Ill.—Fire damaged the plant of the Illinois Feed & Elevator Co.

Bellevue, Cal.—Nelligan Bros., Santa Rosa feed dealers, have organized the Bellevue Feed Co.

Newtown, Conn.—The Kaplin Feed Co. recently moved into larger quarters with side-track accommodations.

Minneapolis, Minn.—H. J. Bergman, formerly a linseed meal jobber, is now connected with the Minnesota Feed Co.

Sigourney, Ia.—The Sigourney Flour & Feed Co. has installed a Munson Corn Cracker. F. J. Conrad made the installation.

Kingston, Ont.—The James Richardson Co. recently installed a feed plant and will manufacture all kinds of poultry and chick feed.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Samuel Freedman, feed dealer, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$19,880 and assets \$20,634.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Mrs. Jane Morris Kellogg died recently. She was the widow of Spencer Kellogg. Her death followed an operation for appendicitis.

Toledo, O.—The feed department of the National Milling Co. is to be removed to another building to permit an increase in the capacity of the flour mill.

New York, N. Y.—Kupferman & Seider, groats manufacturers, filed schedules of a petition in bankruptcy, listing liabilities at \$16,835 and assets of \$12,876.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—J. H. Wake has installed a Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner in his feed mlg. plant, capacity 300-bu. per hour. Installation was by F. J. Conrad.

Nome, Alaska.—John Beaux, feed distributor for territory tributary to this point, died at his home in Calvary, Wis. He started his northern enterprise two decades ago.

Baltimore, Md.—Thugs attempted to pick the safe of the R. C. Wells & Co., feed merchants. However their efforts were abruptly ended by the timely arrival of police.

Hammond, Ind.—The first wheel in the new poultry unit of the Chapin & Co.'s mixed feed manufacturing plant turned on Apr. 22. Modern equipment was installed thruout.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Pratt Food Co. now occupies quarters held previously by the Armour Grain Co. The former organization required this expansion to meet requirements of increasing business attendant to the taking over of the Buffalo Cereal Co.

Cincinnati, O.—New members of the U. S. Feed Distributors Ass'n are Red Star Milling Co., Wichita, Kan.; Larabee Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Commander Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Ward Dry Milk Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Western Milk Powder Co., Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas Flour Mills Corp., Kansas City, Mo.—D. J. Schuh, sec'y.

Feedingstuffs Movement in April.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1926, in tons, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
*Baltimore	746	1,623		
Chicago	12,608	12,879	54,312	39,211
Cincinnati	150	2,850		
Milwaukee	220	1,760	12,228	12,663
†Kansas City	4,620	3,760	12,580	13,760
New York	60			
Peoria	27,100	28,680	36,540	36,092
San Francisco	527	271		
Seattle				3,107

*Millfeed. †Bran. ‡Shorts.

German feeders are more and more demanding especially prepared, proprietary or mixed feeds. Local production is somewhat restricted legally, leaving a field for imported brands following an educational campaign.

West New York, N. J.—The plant of the Universal Feed & Mlg. Co. was damaged by a fire caused from a series of mysterious explosions. It was 12 hours before the fire was conquered. Damage is estimated at \$500,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Cream of Wheat Co. will erect a \$1,000,000 plant here, replacing present outgrown facilities. This plant will serve 65 warehouses in its territory and will be the biggest wheat cereal plant in the world.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Ralston Purina Mills Co. has let the contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. for the erection of a reinforced concrete grain elvtr. and a brick boiler room. The approximate cost is \$50,000.

Louisa, Ky.—The Moore Flour & Feed Co. and the Louisa Supply Co. recently merged interests and capitalized anew for \$50,000. The name of the latter will be used. A full line of mixed feeds will be manufactured and merchandised.

Chicago, Ill.—An investigation conducted thruout the New England states by Clarence Woolman of the Hales & Hunter Co., feed manufacturers, to determine to what extent fall bookings could be reliably anticipated, resulted in findings of better than a 25 per cent proposed increase in poultry flocks. Commercial egg farms marketing fresh stock the year 'round have been an economic development in the East of late.

South St. Louis, Mo.—Directly on the heels of the announcement of Picker & Beardsley Commission Co. of St. Louis that they would put in a complete line of the various items used in the manufacture of poultry and stock food, comes the notice that the Feed Marketing Co. of this place will not rebuild its fire-damaged properties and will dissolve. F. H. Deibel, pres., joined the Dixie Mills Co. of East St. Louis, Ill.

Memphis, Tenn.—House Bill No. 707, recently introduced into the Tennessee Legislature and which sought to prevent the use of metal dead locks on sacks on feed and feed material offered for sale within the state, was killed in the com'ite, according to my advices from Nashville. It is my understanding, also, that the bill to bar shipments of bleached oats into Tennessee has met the same fate.—E. P. MacNicol, Sec'y Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn.—We have made arrangements with the American Beet Sugar Co. to distribute dried beet pulp in Minnesota and Western Wisconsin. The pulp produced at the Chaska plant is to be sold in this territory every year. The addition of dried beet pulp to the grain mixture results in a decided improvement in digestibility. With the addition of dried beet pulp, the mass of feed is easily penetrated by the gastric juices, resulting in an easier digestion, consequently a healthier cow and greater milk production.—Maney Bros. Mill & Elevator Co.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will not call a "Spring" meeting of its members for June 8th as originally intended some time ago. Indications are that several of our members will be in attendance at the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n meeting at French Lick, Ind., on June 9, 10 and 11. If enough of our members attend we will try to have them there a day in advance for a little impromptu get-together. We will not, however, attempt any set program, inasmuch as our own annual meeting will be held some time early in the Fall.—E. P. MacNicol, sec'y, Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

The Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n Confers with County Agents.

The recent survey made by the Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n showed that conditions in the retail grain business in Middlesex County were in a very unsatisfactory condition, owing to the activities of the Farmers Exchange which is doing a large car door business throughout the county and to the lack of co-operation among the dealers themselves.

A general misunderstanding existed as to the functions and work of the County Agricultural Extension Department, the office of the County Agent being in the same building as the agent of the Farmers Exchange, many people confused the identity of these two offices.

At the invitation of County Agent Mr. Allister MacDougall, a meeting was called by the Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n, of all the grain dealers in Middlesex County and vicinity. This meeting was held at the Colonial Inn, Concord, Mass., on Wednesday, April 13. About fifty feed dealers were present as well as Director W. A. Munson of Massachusetts Agricultural College, Mr. Sumner Parker, County Agent, Mr. Allister MacDougall, County Agent, and Mr. R. W. Donaldson, County Agent.

After a pleasing luncheon, President Wm. N. Howard of Ware told the object of the meeting and the work of the Ass'n.

Mr. Munson spoke on the "Farmers' Viewpoint." Mr. Sumner Parker, County Agent Leader, outlined the history of extension work in Massachusetts, quoting from law and regulation relative to work and limitation of this service; explaining very clearly the development of the Extension Service from time when this work was called the Farm Bureau until the separation of the extension work, when the Farm Bureau became a separate organization and the Extension Department was entirely supported by public funds.

Mr. MacDougall and Mr. Donaldson explained their work in Middlesex County, illustrating with bulletins, circulars and other publications.

The outstanding feature of the meeting seemed to be, that the County Agents were not engaged in any commercial activities and that as employees of ALL the taxpayers, they are willing and anxious to assist retail feed dealers as well as the farmers.

It is regrettable that the retail feed dealers have not availed themselves of this opportunity to build good-will as they should. Many feed dealers deliberately stay away from such meetings as this and cultivate an antagonistic attitude which reflects on the whole trade.

It is quite noticeable that the progressive men with the vision to see ahead and who have faith in their business are usually in evidence at these meetings, welcoming an opportunity to sit down with competitors and others having differing points of view.

Among the dealers in attendance were M. F. Wilbur, Lexington; H. P. Hodgkins and F. W. Lawrence, Waltham; J. F. Crowley, F. G. Cover and W. M. Wilder, Lowell; J. R. Farley, Marlboro; R. P. Dukeshire, Concord; E. Kimball, Littleton; F. O. Lang, Woburn; D. E. Haley, Chelmsford; Dean K. Webster, Jr., and H. Blackadar, Lawrence; R. T. Stowe, Greenfield; G. S. Whittemore, Worcester; G. H. Parker and H. K. Parker, Danvers; H. L. Ryther, Enfield; D. C. Hoe, Warren; E. J. Hackett, No. Willbraham, and H. C. Hubbard, West Berlin.

From New Hampshire came R. W. Sawyer, Exeter; A. E. Daniels, Fremont, and A. L. Fairbanks, Keene.

The J. Cushing Co. was represented by A. L. Nichols, D. C. Woodruff, F. G. Peterson and M. L. Cushing, Fitchburg; E. Lang, Cambridge; J. W. McCarthy, Framingham; C. W. Carvill, Hudson; A. D. Murchie, Ayer; W. P. Coen, Newburyport; M. D. Fairbanks, No. Abington; E. S. Adams, Stoughton; E. P. Drohen, Dighton; E. L. Clark, New Bedford; H. E. Godder, Winchendon; C. E. Abbott, Southboro.

From Boston came W. L. Jencks, E. N. Bolland, C. G. Newton, G. E. Campbell.

H. S. Borden, Pawtucket, was the sole delegate from Rhode Island.

Successful Poultry Men Buy Baby Chicks.

Many farmers and poultrymen apparently feel that it is more economical to buy baby chicks than to spend time operating the incubator to hatch their own chicks.

In many cases it is a much more simple matter to buy chicks and brood them than it is to operate the incubator, and the buying of chicks is really to be recommended when the quality of chicks can be guaranteed.

The practice of buying baby chicks instead of hatching them is being followed more and more by farmers. This has given rise to the rapid growth and development of the baby-chick industry of the United States.

The hatchery business is one illustration of the specialized condition in the industry.

As a measure of the magnitude of the industry, last year it was estimated that no less than 500,000,000 chicks were hatched in commercial hatcheries alone. Practically all these were sold to farmers and commercial poultrymen.

Retail Grain Dealers Discuss County Extension Work.

A long step in the right direction was made by the Eastern Grain Co., of East Bridgewater, Mass., when it invited the Plymouth County Retail Dealers and the Agricultural College Extension Service to be its guests at a luncheon and get-together meeting, April 12.

After a thoro inspection of this large modern feed mixing plant, which is one of the subsidiaries of the Chas. M. Cox Co., a tempting luncheon was served at the Bridgewater Inn.

There seemed to be much confusion in the minds of some feed dealers as to the functions of County Extension Work. Mr. Sumner Parker, Director of County Agents, explained this very clearly, going back over the history of Extension Service work for the past ten years.

Mr. Gordon C. Norcross, County Agent for Plymouth County, explained his work in this county and offered his services and co-operation to the grain dealers.

President Howard and Secretary Sturges of the Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n spoke on the work of the Association.

Those present were: John Radcliffe, Rockland; Joshua Nye, W. E. Bryant and W. E. Fullerton, Brockton; J. Sturges, J. A. Sturges & Co., Easthampton; J. Leonard Bricknell, So. Weymouth; S. R. Parker, head of Extension Service in Mass.; W. N. Howard, Ware; Louis Pederzani, Plymouth; B. F. Goodrich, Duxbury; W. S. Delano, Wareham; David Nelson and O. B. Crane, Avon; Mr. Winslow, New Bedford; W. S. Little, R. G. Whithed, E. F. McHugh and W. S. Baker, Eastern Grain Co.; H. L. Hammond, Chas. M. Cox Co.; Thomas Coyne, Wareham; Gardiner C. Norcross, Plymouth County Extension Service; A. D. Todd, West Bridgewater; W. W. Perkins, East Bridgewater; Sanford Fitts, Greenbush; Mr. Leland, East Bridgewater Farmers Exchange, East Bridgewater.

California Feed Men Meet.

A. W. Scott, Jr., of San Francisco was elected president at the third annual convention of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers held April 8-9 in San Francisco.

G. C. Kenney of San Diego is vice pres. Edwin L. Dial, San Francisco; D. L. Smith, Los Angeles, and Allen Wheaton, Redlands, are directors of the grain section; Ernest Beringer, San Francisco; H. M. Maddaford, El Monte, and Arlo V. Turner of the hay section; F. E. LaShelle, Jr., San Francisco; Geo. B. Murphy, Petaluma, and A. E. Nicholls, Los Angeles, feed section.

F. E. La Shelle, Jr., addressed the convention on commercial feed manufacturing, "The manufacturing of commercial feeds for farm use in California," said Mr. La Shelle, "is less of a problem here perhaps than in any other state in the union, because California deals more in commercial production of poultry and eggs than any other state."

He estimated the hen population today in California at 15,000,000, the number of dairy cattle at 603,000 and the swine at 909,000. According to the government report the poultry population has increased 22.6 per cent during the past five years, while the egg production has increased 52.7 per cent. It is believed that the increase is largely due to the increased use of commercial feedstuffs.

There are now over 300 commercial feed manufacturers in California, according to Mr. La Shelle, and over 125,000 users of the feed. He believes the business has by no means reached its limits.

Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Meeting.

Reduction in insurance rates, quicker service to customers, and less labor were stressed as points in favor of electric power in feed mills at the regular quarterly meeting of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n held April 22 at the Hotel Corry, Corry, Pa.

Lionel True of Springville led the discussion, "The Cost of Installing and Operating Electric Power." He gave facts to prove that electric power was by far the cheapest for the retail feed dealer. He also recommended the use of ball bearings whenever possible, as this increases the efficiency of an electrically operated plant. A 40-h. p. motor will drive a mill grinding 3-T per hour at a cost of 90 cents per hour, according to Mr. True.

R. B. Mulkie of Union City, Pa., opened a discussion on "What Is a Retail Dealer?" Two classes of dealers were designated, a retailer and a real merchant. The former sells only on price, while the latter gives first attention to quality; second to service and third to price.

Mr. Mulkie believes co-operative concerns should be considered legitimate dealers if they carry a complete stock and render service. The main drawback seems to be that no effort is made to return dividends on the investment and many times the business results in a loss to the farmers interested.

Other speakers were Geo. Mitchell of Mill Village, Pa.; A. B. Archer of Conewango, N. Y., and M. L. Waldorf of Olean, N. Y.

Missouri Feed Legislation Quenched.

Considerable agitation arose among the portion of the feed industry selling in the state of Missouri a short while ago when a bill was introduced before the House in the Missouri legislature to revise the state feed law of 1917. The bill provided for a transfer of authority and control of the laws to the State Marketing Bureau. At the same time it provided for a tonnage tax for all feed manufacturers within or entering the state in interstate commerce, on the stamp basis, likewise for a statement on the tags or labels showing the percentage of ingredients.

The bill passed the House and moved to the Senate, where it came to the attention of the Senate Committee. By this time it had become known among the feed manufacturers and opposition was immediately set up. Delegates from the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, and from the Southern Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and members thereof visited the Senate Committee while the bill was being considered. They showed how the tonnage tax on the stamp basis would alone increase manufacturing and distribution costs by at least twenty cents a ton, also that application of the tags would inevitably cause a slowing up of production, since the feed manufacturers, as most other business men, work upon a margin between costs and selling price. Competition keeps this margin low, consequently this charge would necessarily be added to the cost of the feed and would be paid by the feeder or farmer using the product.

A source of revenue was not seriously objected to, therefore the feedman, themselves, offered a substitute bill whereby control of the state feed laws would be placed in the hands of the Board of Agriculture.

A brand tax of one dollar made at the time of registration of the brand and tonnage tax of five cents a ton to be paid on the basis of the sworn statement of the feed manufacturers every half year for the six months prior was provided. Provision was made that each manufacturer of feed would open his books for the inspection of state officials when this might be desired.

Neither bill passed the senate and Missouri is still working under the 1917 laws which provide revenue through an appropriation of state funds. There is, however, some danger of it being brought up again at future legislative gatherings.

A loading spout that leaks or is otherwise defective really costs more to have around than would the installation of a new one.

Farm expenditures for feed totaled \$1,097,452,187 in 1919 and \$750,444,560 in 1924, according to a recent report by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce. It is to be noted, however, that the larger purchasing power of those war times also includes expenditures made by everyone (laborers included) living outside the limits of any incorporated place (city, town, village, etc.), while the 1924 figure includes only persons actually living on farms.

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Sweet Feeds,
Mashes, Scratch,
Poultry, Horse,
Mule, Hog and
Stock

Scientifically
Prepared from
Best
Ingredients
Obtainable

CRACKED CORN

GROUND OATS

Get in early and handle the

COMPLETE LINE

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Write for Our Dealer's Proposition
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Hales & Hunter Co.

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Court Decisions

Filing Time of Negligence Claim.—Under Cummins Amendment 1915 to Act Cong. June 29, 1906, § 7 (U. S. Comp. St. § 8604a), plaintiff suing railway for damage to shipment need not file claim within time named in bill of lading, if damage was due to delay or while being loaded or unloaded or through negligence in transit.—*Southern Pac. Co. v. Di Christina. Court of Appeals of Georgia.* 137 S. E. 79.

Carrier an Insurer of Goods.—Common carrier is an insurer of goods delivered to it for transportation against all loss resulting from its own negligence and against all other loss or damage except such as may be caused by act of God, public enemy, act of shipper, public authority, or inherent nature of goods, and as to the excepted causes is liable for any damage due to its failure to exercise reasonable care to protect goods from such loss and damages.—*C. & O. Ry. Co. Crenshaw & Co. Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.* 137 S. E. 515.

Limitation on Overcharge Claims.—Claims for freight charges paid on coal which was never delivered, made against government railroad administration more than two years from the time the shipment was made held barred by Interstate Commerce Act, § 16, as amended by Act Cong. June 29, 1906 (U. S. Comp. St. § 8584), and also by Transportation Act 1920, § 206a (U. S. Comp. St. § 10071½ cc), limiting time within which actions for damages may be brought.—*J. F. Anderson Lumber Co. v. Davis, Director-General. Supreme Court of South Dakota.* 212 N. W. 917.

Carrier Liable for Failure to Divert.—Where shipper had right to direct terminal connecting carrier to divert interstate shipment, initial carrier would be liable to shipper for damages by terminal connecting carrier's failure to divert shipment, though no notice of diversion was given to initial carrier. Under Carmack Amendment to Interstate Commerce Act, as amended by Cummins Act (U. S. Comp. St. § 8604a), rule of initial carrier that it shall not be liable for failure of connecting carrier to divert interstate shipment, unless caused by negligence of its own employees, held void, though approved by Interstate Commerce Commission.—*Central of Ga. Ry. Co. v. Council Bros. Court of Appeals of Georgia.* 137 S. E. 569.

Limitation of Valuation of Shipment.—Contract between shipper and carrier, limiting carrier's liability as insurer and bailee for damage to shipment to value agreed on for purpose of fixing the rate for which shipment is to be made, is valid, even when loss is due to carrier's negligence. Shipper is bound by terms of carrier's tariff respecting valuation, even if he has not consciously agreed to any valuation of shipment, and absence of knowledge of terms of tariff and defective form of valuation slip are immaterial, in view of fact that carrier is compelled to establish schedule of rates, that all deviations therefrom are prohibited as discriminations, and that no agent of carrier may waive terms of tariff.—*Minturn v. N. Y. Cent. R. Co. Supreme Court of New York.* 220 N. Y. Supp. 789.

Carrier Liable for Failure to Give Notice of Seizure by Legal Process.—Railroad company held liable for failure to deliver to consignee goods taken from its possession under legal process, where it failed to give notice of seizure to owner. In suit against carrier for failure to deliver goods seized under legal process, presentation of bill of lading and claim for shortage thereunder by plaintiff held notice of ownership sufficient to require carrier to notify him of seizure. Where consignee recovered against carrier for delay in shipment caused by seizure under legal process, measure

of damages was to be difference between market value of goods when received by carrier and market value when delivered.—*St. Louis, B. & M. Ry. Co. v. Bath. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 292 S. W. 552.

Grain Carriers

Traffic on the New York state canal system this year is expected to be the heaviest on record.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A hearing will be held here May 31 by the I. C. C. on linseed oil and by-products rates.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 35,921 cars during the week ending Apr. 23, a decrease of 2,458 cars under the corresponding week of 1926.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Rock Island is constructing five miles of storage side-track here to accommodate the expected influx of grain shipments the next two months. The expenditure is placed at \$100,000.

Grain freight claims paid by railroads in 1926 decreased compared with 1925. The decrease was \$220,000 more than the decrease in all claims paid.—Jack Baker, Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n claim department.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A hearing was held here on Apr. 27, involving the question as to what extent the Interstate Commerce Commission has jurisdiction over rates from the United States to foreign countries.—P. J. P.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The rate hearing held here Apr. 26 on grain and grain products from Oklahoma to Texas points, docket 19212, resulted in a requested and granted 90-day extension by the carriers.—P. J. P.

Kansas emergency grain rates were extended 15 days to May 1. These emergency rates were put in during the winter to take care of shipments of grain for suffering livestock in the drouth stricken areas of Kansas.

Baltimore, Md.—Baltimore interests intervened in the Differential case, Docket No. 18715 heard at Washington, D. C. on May 6. A greater spread is sought by Baltimore than the existing differentials under New York.

Chicago, Ill.—While a board of mediation began hearings on demands of conductors and trainmen of western railroads for a wage increase on Apr. 27, the presidents of the western roads were advised in a letter signed by the representatives of eighteen ass'ns of employers that western economic conditions call for a lowering of costs.

Montgomery, Ala.—The famous "Montgomery" grain rate case has been re-opened, on petition of all western terminal grain markets of Ill., Wis., Kan., Neb., Mo., Minn., Ia., and Tenn. The case involves rates on grain and grain products from the principal grain producing points west to Montgomery. The commission has held that the rates were unjust and unreasonable and discriminating against Montgomery in favor of Mobile, Meridian and Pensacola.

Allowing milling-in-transit via circuitous routing was favored in vigorous oral arguments presented before the I. C. C. recently by E. S. Wagner, traffic director of the Millers' National Federation.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Eight roads were ordered to remove the 1¼c charge on milling in transit shipments of grain from Buffalo to seaboard ports by the I. C. C. The charge was held unjust and discriminatory to New York state mills.

Chicago, Ill.—A hearing will be held here by the C. F. A. May 11 to consider a proposal to advance the transit charge on ex-lake grain and all rail grain shipments at all points in C. F. A. territory from ½ to 1½ cents per 100 lbs.

Three more meetings of Regional Shippers' Advisory Boards are announced in addition to those in this column of the last number. They are: Pacific Coast at Los Angeles, Calif., on June 11; Trans-Missouri-Kansas at Wichita, Kan., on June 15; and Ohio Valley at Indianapolis, on June 21. The date of the Allegheny meeting has been changed to June 30 at Youngstown, O., and the tentative date for the Southwest meeting at Amarillo, Tex., has been definitely set for May 21.

Nashville, Tenn.—H. L. Hanes, sec'y of the Any Quantity Rate Federation, is fighting for continuance of the present parity between carload and LCL rates. He says, "We are informed the carriers are considering changing the southern classification to provide 5th or 6th class ratings on grain and its products in LCL and show that CL rates will be taken care of by commodity tariffs. If 5th class rates obtaining after the revised class rates, which will be established under ICC Docket 13494, are approximately the same as the present and the carriers carry out their idea, as outlined above, rates from lower Ohio River Crossings to Montgomery will be carload 28c, less carload 70c, establishing a difference between carload and less than carload rates of 42c per 100 lbs. or 84c per bbl. on flour."

I. C. C. Activities.

In 18738, Examiner Cheseldine found unreasonable the rates on grain from East Grand Forks, Minn., to the North Dakota Terminal at Grand Forks, N. D., and suggested that the Northern Pacific be ordered to accord transit.

In No. 17837 the Examiner found rates not unreasonable as alleged by the city of Oswego on grain from that city to Boston, New York and Philadelphia, but he found that Oswego ought to have as low rates to those points on ex-lake grain as all Lake Erie points.

Interest on overcharges will henceforth be allowed under the finding by Examiner McChord in 18729. Domestic Milling Co. v. C. & A., in which the only question involved was the allowance of interest. The Examiner recommended that the Commission hold it has jurisdiction over complaints for interest.

New Warehousing Plan at Chicago.

The corporation plan of operating all the regular elevators at Chicago under the rules of the Board of Trade that was worked out and promoted before the directors and the Illinois Commerce Commission last year by John R. Mauff has been incorporated into the bill for a law recasting the present warehouse laws of Illinois, by the Curran com'te of the house of representatives.

The warehouse corporation so organized would have a monopoly of regularity, but would be under the control of the Commerce Commission and the Board of Trade jointly. It would lease space in the various elevators, and have no interest whatever in the ownership of the grain. Grain firms in Chicago desiring to have the storage space in their houses made regular for delivery in the pit would have to lease such space to the warehouse corporation, which would have the exclusive operation of Class A warehouses.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

19 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Audits for purpose of recovering your freight claim losses will cost you nothing. We will not fail to fully protect your interests. Our charges will never exceed 33½% of amount recovered; frequently less. We would like to serve YOU.

W. S. BRAUDT, Pres. and Treas. HARRY J. BEEMAN, General Counsel

Seeds

Independence, Ia.—The Mel. L. Webster Seed Co. will be sold May 16, in accordance with instructions from creditors.

Edgemont, S. D.—Henry Gunderson received nearly \$60 an acre from the sale of alfalfa seed grown in Fall River county in 1926.

Experiments by the Illinois Experiment Station show that sweet clover is very valuable for supplying soil with organic matter and nitrogen.

Mount Vernon, Wash.—Alf Christianson Co. increased capital stock from \$30,000 to \$80,000 recently to accommodate expanding business requirements.

Cambridge, N. Y.—Chas. P. Guelf has been appointed to sales managership of the Jerome B. Rice Seed Co., following the death of John L. Hunt.

Nashville, Tenn.—Charles A. Hill is now associated with the Chas. A. Vincent Co., field seed house. Mr. Hill formerly headed the Chas. A. Hill Co., wholesale seedsmen.

Mason City, Ill.—Gertus E. Sutton, C. A. McHarry and Lloyd K. Ellsberry incorporated the firm of G. D. Sutton Co., Inc., for \$150,000 to handle, buy, sell, and raise seed corn and all other kinds of seeds.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—D. W. Thayer, 65, mgr. of the Council Bluffs Seed Co., was found dead of heart trouble recently at the home of Henry F. Droge, proprietor of the Droge Elvtr. Co., with whom he lived.

Atlanta, Ga.—Involuntary bankruptcy proceedings were filed on Apr. 19 against H. P. Cottongim, trading as Cottongim's Seed Store, by four petitioning creditors. Harold Dillon was appointed as receiver.—P. J. P.

Louisville, Ky.—Harvey D. Hayes has been ordered to Florida for further recuperation. He was very active in the affairs of the Louisville Seed Co. until he contracted a peculiar malady that specialists seemed unable to diagnose.

Seed Movement in April.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during April, as compared with April, 1926, were as follows:

Receipts		Shipments	
1927	1926	1927	1926
Flaxseed.			
Ft. William...	188,924	45,909	315,213
Chicago, bus.	57,000	93,000	1,000
Duluth, bus.	197,485	136,700	215,082
Milwaukee, lbs.	46,030	31,460	1,430
Minneapolis, bus.	169,170	356,900	126,190
Montreal, bus.	20,174	.....	174,060
New York, bus.	517,000	.....	.....
Superior, bus.	134,370	93,936	10,608
Kafr.			
Houston, bus.	.....	10,194	.....
Hutchinson, bus.	126,100	71,500	.....
Kans. City, bus.	215,600	211,200	236,000
St. Louis, bus.	72,000	32,400	16,800
Wichita, bus.	6,000	4,800	3,600
St. Joseph, bus.	.....	1,500	.....
Galveston	.....	.....	112,142
Milo.			
Wichita, bus.	1,200	.....	1,200
Clover.			
Chicago, lbs.	546,000	849,000	791,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	86,370	287,450	77,690
New York, bags	.....	.....	629
Toledo, bags	232	625	1,333
Hutchinson, bus	3,000	2,000	.....
Timothy.			
Chicago, lbs.	1,481,000	1,734,000	2,358,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	.....	4,865	.....
Toledo, bags	1,856	685	4,492
Alsike.			
Toledo, bags	43	40	119
Sorghums.			
Cincinnati, bus.	2,800	4,200	.....
Ft. Worth, bus.	298,200	162,400	124,600
New Orleans, bus.	.....	.....	197,200
.....	2,800	1,400	.....
Cane Seed.			
Ft. Worth, bus	65,000	65,000	19,000
Kans. City, Bus	12,650	13,000	14,950
Wichita	9,600	3,600	4,800

Cincinnati, O.—J. Charles McCullough has returned to his home and his business here after a pleasant sojourn at Palm Beach, Florida, in the interests of his health. Mr. McCullough is president of the J. Chas. McCullough Seed Co.

"Better Seed means better crops and greater profits" was the slogan emblazoning the railway train which visited each of the 15 counties in the upper peninsula of Michigan during the month March 23 to April 23. Six railroads cooperated.

San Francisco, Cal.—Hard work by seedsmen defeated House Bills 521 and 639 in the state legislature, which would have imposed a tax fee of \$50 on seed wholesalers and \$5 on retailers. It was provided that the names of noxious weed seeds should be stated when in excess of 27 per pound.

Kansas City, Mo.—A. E. Yardley has renewed his connection with the Arcady Farms Milling Co. He was formerly vice-president and purchasing manager of the Clover Leaf Milling Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., and a familiar character on the Buffalo trading floor, as well as in feed circles.

Kansas grain dealers, millers and the Kansas State Agricultural College are taking up the cudgel against blackhull wheat. While the yield per acre is greater, the price to be paid is sure to be less. In addition it is believed that blackhull brings with it smut and for this reason alone is regarded with disfavor. Blackhull has inferior milling qualities. The increased acreage of blackhull wheat in Kansas is discouraging.

Ottawa, Ont.—A standard list of variety names of seeds to be employed in seedsmen's catalogs and other forms of advertising and in the labeling of seed lots for the Canadian trade is now available from the Dominion Department of Agriculture. These standard names, 266 in number, were compiled from a list of 2,425 variety names. None of those standard varieties of seed can now be sold under any other than its established name.

Fargo, N. D.—The Pure Seed Laboratory of the North Dakota Agricultural College will be in charge of the State Seed Commissioner, who will administer the new seed certification law, and have authority to establish and designate kinds and varieties, grades and standards. To prescribe brands, labels, tags, and specify contents of same. To co-operate and arrange for seed cleaning, processing in wholesale seed plants, preparatory to certification. To establish equitable charges and fees to cover costs, etc.

Toledo, O.—Dealers say the clover seed season is ended and the carry-over is not large. Stocks in most markets unusually small. October ruled firm. Fair trade. Good demand on recessions. This represents new crop and domestic delivery, as foreign clover is not available until latter part of November. Prices will be governed largely upon weather conditions from now on. The buying power may show material increases later. Meanwhile we favor purchases on all moderate setbacks.—Southworth & Co.

Fargo, N. D.—The amendment to the North Dakota Pure Seed Law provides

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for March, compared with March, 1926, and for the three months ending with March, are reported in pounds by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

Imports		Exports	
March	3 mos. ending March	March	3 mos. ending March
1927	1926	1927	1926
Alfalfa	824,914	1,296,301	2,660,001
Clover	4,286,157	8,188,877	12,046,208
Grass seeds	818,638	829,325	2,322,700
Alfalfa	362,841	17,704	703,211
Clover	181,328	217,711	679,634
Timothy	1,774,410	2,250,571	5,413,015
Other grasses	138,984	434,601	821,841

that the tag shall show the commonly accepted name of the kind and variety of seed. The full name and address of person or persons, firm or corporation, selling, offering or exposing the seed for sale. The percentage of germination and, the date of last testing of all seed corn, sweet clover, red clover and alfalfa seed. The name of the county and the state where grown, in the case of seed corn, or the name of the state where grown in the case of alfalfa seed. It is now in force.

Gulf port exports of flour increased 60 per cent over exports of the first eight months a year ago, totaling 3,076,000 bbls. Atlantic ports dropped 15 per cent for the same period for a total of 4,229,000 bbls.

Rains remove twenty times as much valuable constituents from the soil as does the crops. The 126 billion pounds of top dirt annually removed and the ingredients of the soil washed away are placed at a loss of 200 billion dollars.

No matter how much inconvenience is necessitated to readjust our methods to the modernness of our present day "Mechanical" Age, it must be remembered that competition and obsolete machinery do not pull towards the goal of success.

New Seed Trade Marks.

I. L. Radwaner Seed Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., filed trademark Ser. No. 244,470, "CELLOPHENE," particularly descriptive of seeds.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., Baltimore, Md., filed trademark Ser. No. 242,551, the words "GREENWAY," particularly descriptive of lawn and grass seed.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

One line, one year (24 issues), \$10.00.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

FT. WAYNE, IND.

Wolf Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field-grass-garden seeds.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Patents Granted

1,625,088. Grain Separator. Haakon Mjolsness, Chaffee, N. Dak. A conveyor is co-axially mounted within a cylinder, both discharging thru spiders, the tailings from the cylinder and the discharge from the conveyor being separated as they pass thru the spiders.

1,625,772. Sack Closure. Gustav Moeller, Dortmund, Germany. The closure comprises two bows of N-shaped form. The larger bow has an eye at one end and a hook at the other, the smaller bow having also an eye which is coupled to the eye on the larger bow and at the other end a grip.

1,627,124. Weighing Machine. Morton H. Starr, St. Johnsbury, Vt., assignor to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury. In combination with a lever having an opening therein are two levers arranged transversely thereto and having their ends projecting into the opening and adjustably mounted universal connections between the levers.

1,626,852. Dust Collector. Aberham Franklin Mangold, Akron, O. In the dust collecting fabric radiating from the drum are a number of rubber balls freely finding their way into the tubes or pockets to loosen the dust from the surfaces by friction. The balls falling out of the pockets are received in a hopper, from which a conveyor carries them to the first end of the drum.

1,626,585. Grain Separator. Naford B. Sandvig, Grafton, N. D. The driving means includes a driven shaft, a peripherally notched wheel fixed on the driven shaft, a gear loosely mounted on the driven shaft, a spring connecting the wheel and gear, projections on the wheel and gear for causing positive driving connection therebetween, and a resiliently held member engaged in the notched wheel for imparting forward increased rotative impulses and stopping movements to the driven shaft.

1,624,831. Grain Washing and Drying Machine. David Geddes, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mex. The machine consists of an outer stationary foraminous drum, an inner rotating drum having perforations and having rigid annular vanes fixed thereto and overlying the perforations and projecting into a grain treating space defined by the drums, means for rotating the inner drum, and means for causing a current of air to pass into the inner drum and laterally of the drums and across the grain treating space.

1,625,858. Seed Cleaning Machine. Melvin L. Kollman, Sioux City, Ia., and Emiel L. Klappal, Witton, S. D. A seed separating machine comprising a frame, an inclined trough mounted thereon, a cloth covered roller journaled on the frame and arranged in said trough, the roller being tapered so as to be smaller at its discharge end than at its receiving end, and a roller brush in contact with the cloth covered roller so that seed carried upon the cloth covered roller may be brushed therefrom by the roller brush.

16,600. Portable Grain Cleaner. Russell V. Judson, Detroit, Mich. The apparatus and driving engine are mounted on a vehicle. The mechanism is adapted to receive threshed grain and including mechanism for separating out chaff and dirt, mechanism for separating rough imperfect grain from smooth grain and mechanism for polishing and cleaning the grain, means for conducting the grain from each mechanism to the next and driving connections from the power member adapted to operate all the apparatus simultaneously.

1,624,034. Seed Cleaner. Albert Bleam, Clarks-ville, Mich. The machine comprises a frame, a plurality of inwardly and downwardly inclined endless conveyors inclining longitudinally in relation to the frame, means for discharging seed onto the upper side portions of the conveyors, means for simultaneously operating the conveyors, downwardly and outwardly inclined deflecting plates between the conveyors, scrapers co-operating with the undersides of the conveyors above the deflecting plates and troughs suspended below the outer ends of the deflecting plates.

1,627,221. Bean Sorter. John W. Wright, Puyallup, Wash. The sorting device comprises an endless belt, pulleys over which the belt passes, means for supporting the pulleys to hold the belt in an inclined position, a small pulley at one end of one of the belt pulleys, a crank shaft rotatably supported adjacent the endless belt, a pulley on one end of the crank shaft, a belt passing over the latter pulley and also over the small pulley on the endless belt pulley, pedals rotatably supported adjacent the crank shaft, rods connecting the ends of the said pedals to the crank shaft, means for readily changing the inclination of the belt, a suitable hopper directly above the upper end of the endless belt, suitable suction tubes by which objects may be readily picked from the belt, means for supporting a device for receiving the objects from the lower end of the belt positioned directly below the belt, means positioned below the belt and hopper for receiving the picked objects, and the relative positions of the device being such that one operator may sit at the end of the belt and hold a suction tube in each hand, and operate the machine with his feet.

1,624,800. Dust and Chaff Collector for Elevator Heads. Willard A. Pettys, Wilcox, Neb. The collector comprises a casing adapted to detachably engage with the elevator head, a fan in the casing, a main compartment in the casing and compartments communicating with main compartment, a detachable head for the casing and compartments formed in the head registering with the compartments in the casing, air chutes connecting the casing head with the elevator head whereby, on the fan being operated a suction air blast is created from the elevator head thru the casing.

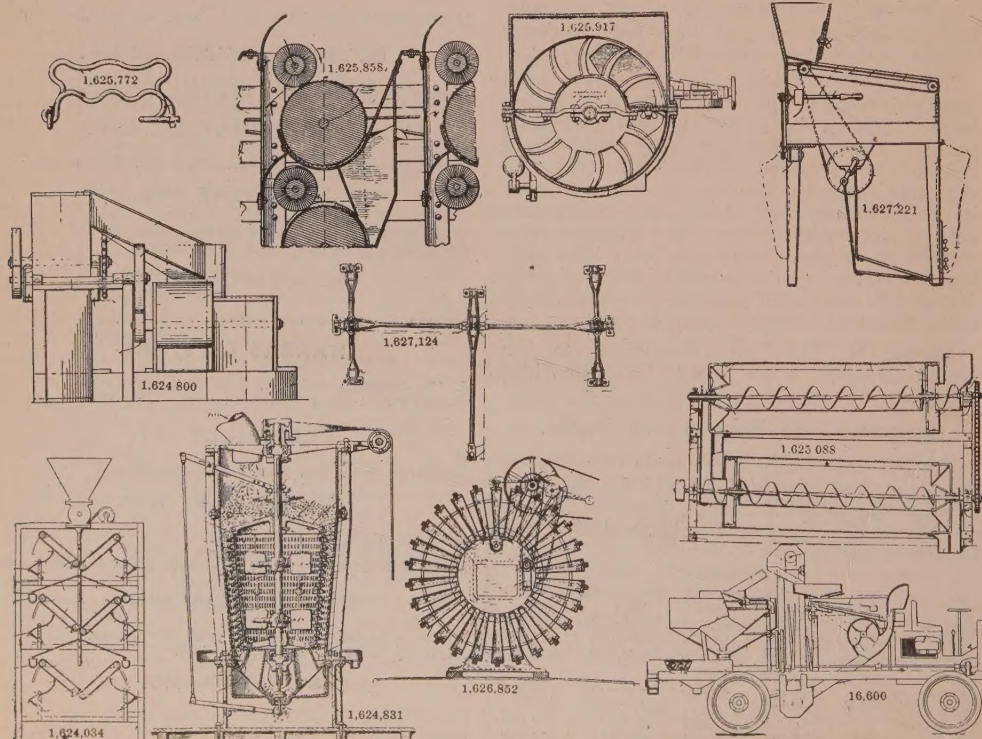
1,625,917. Feeding and Mixing Machine. Simon Snyder, assignor to Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa. The machine comprises a casing having an intermediate partition and a feed hopper at one side of the partition and a delivery chamber at the other side thereof and having a discharge opening in its bottom within the delivery chamber, a vertical shaft having its bearings within the delivery chamber in vertical alinement centrally of the bottom, a feed wheel on the shaft having a centrally disposed hub-like portion with spaced conveyor arms projecting outwardly therefrom into close proximity to cylindrical walls of the casing, and a feed regulating device consisting of an oscillatory plate underlying the feed wheel between it and the bottom, and means for adjusting the plate so as to vary the size of the discharge opening.

Insurance Notes.

Ottawa, Ill.—J. D. Steffaniak now represents the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co. in northern Illinois, as successor to D. C. Cook of Bloomington, who has been transferred to the main office at Indianapolis, Ind.

Columbus, O.—E. C. Eikenberry of Camden, an ex-President of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n and of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, has been elected sec'y of the Ohio Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Ass'n to succeed the late J. W. McCord. Mr. Eikenberry had long been a director of the Insurance Co. O. E. Teegarden of Duvall has succeeded Mr. McCord as director.

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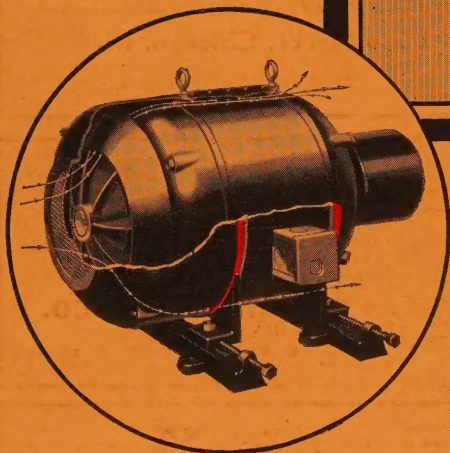
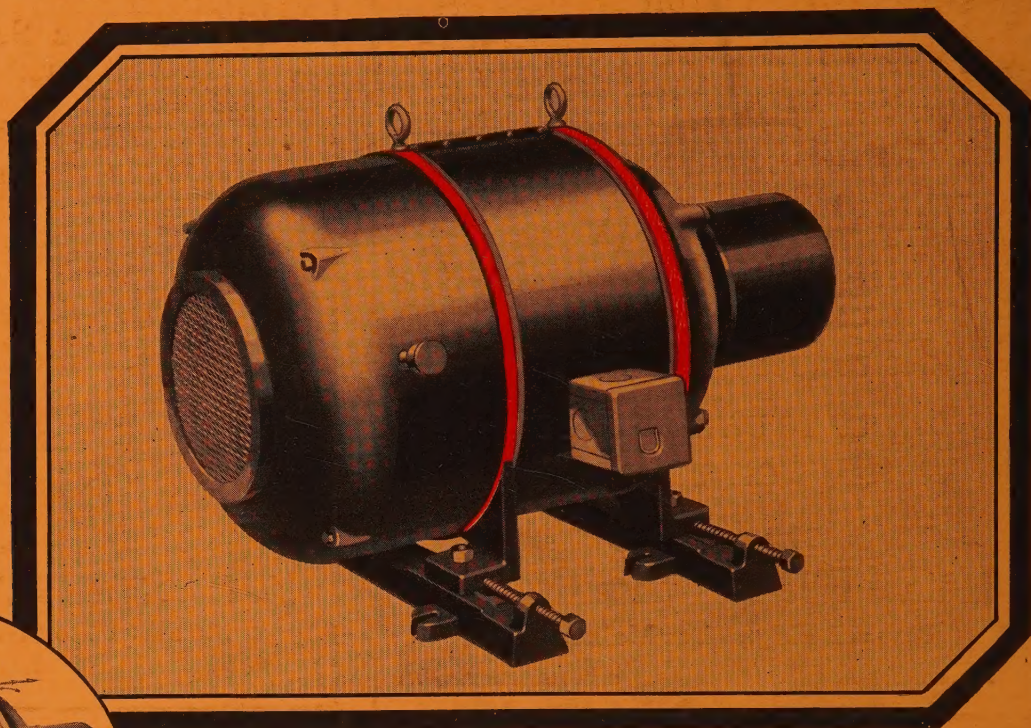
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